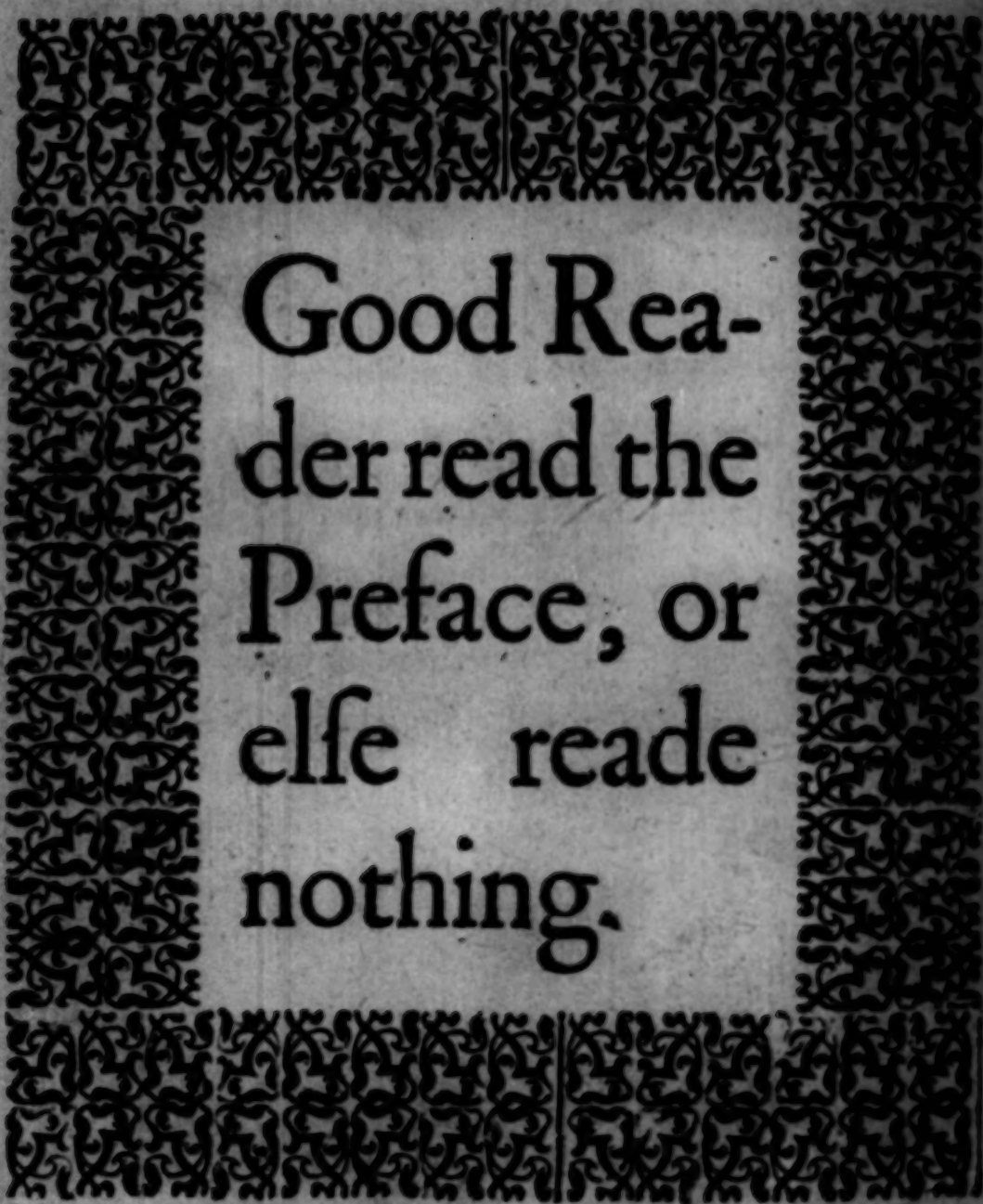


Good Reader
read the
Preface, or
else reade
nothing.



Good Reader
read the
Preface, or
else reade
nothing.

7

THE
TRAVELS OF
*certaine Englishmen into Africa,
Asia, Troy, Bythinia, Thracia,
and to the Blacke Sea.*

AND
into Syria, Cilicia, Pisidia, Mesopota-
mia, Damascus, Canaan, Galile, Samaria,
Iudea, Palestina, Jerusalem, Iericho,
*and to the Red Sea: and to sun-
dry other places.*

Begunne in the yeere of Iubile 1600. and by some of
them finished this yeere 1608. The others not yet
returned.

Very profitable for the helpe of Travellers,
and no lesse delightfull to all persons who
*take pleasure to heare of the Manners,
Gouvernement, Religion, and
Customes of Ferraime and
Heathen Countries.*



LONDON.

Printed by Th. Haveland, for W. Aspley, and
are to bee sold at his shop in Paules
Church-yard, at the signe of the
Parrot. 1609.

THE TRAVELS OF

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Asia, Troy, Bythinia, Thracia,
and to the Black Sea.

AND
into Syria, Cilicia, Pindia, Melopora,
and, Denmark, Caran, Galle, Zamar,
Inde, Hattin, Tenthredin, Tenthredin,
and the Red Sea, and to some
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Written in the year of Jubile 1600, and by some of
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Very profitable for the knowledge of Travellers,
and no less beneficial to all persons who
take pleasure in the history of the
Government, Religion, and
Customs of foreign and
strange Countries.



LONDON
Printed by W. Bladen, at the Sign of the
Gun, in St. Dunstons Church, in Fleet-Street.
1609.



THE PREFACE TO the READER.



Finde (gentle Reader) in His-
stories commended vnto vs;
the painfull travels of some
(both by Sea and by Land)
which vlsited farre countreies,
that they might bee made
more wise and learned. For
this purpose *Pythagoras* tra-
uelled into *Egypt* to heare the

Memphiticall Poets. *Plato* leauing *Athens*, where hee
taught with great commendation went into *Italy* to
Archinas of *Tarentum*, that he might learne somewhat of
that Philosopher and Disciple of *Pythagoras*. *Apollonius*
(with no lesse labour than danger and cost) passed and
iourneied to the furthest part of *India* to the Philoso-
phers there, that he might heare *Hierarchus*, sitting in a
throne of gold, and drinking of the Well of *Tantalus*,
disputing amongst a few Schollars, of Nature, of Man-
ners, of the course of Days and Starres. From thence
returning by the *Elamites*, *Babylonians*, *Chaldeans*, *Modes*,
Assyrians, *Palestines*; he came to *Alexandria*; and from
thence to *Ethiopia*; that he might see the Philosophers
in *India*, which went alwaies naked, and the Table of the

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Sunne, which was famous throughout the world. *Solon* went from *Gracia* to *Egypt* for a like purpose. All these trauelled to get wisdome and learning.

It is written of *Hierome*, that he went from *Dalmatia* to *Rome*; from thence to *Germanie*; then to *Constantinople*; then to *Alexandria*; then to *Ierusalem*; onely to see and heare famous men, that he might alwaies goe forward in wisdome.

Jacob in his old age trauelled into *Egypt*, partly constrained by necessity, and partly for loue of *Ioseph*. The Queene of the South, a woman (whom *Aristotle* calleth imperfect creatures) trauelled farre to heare the wisdom of *Solomon*.

Amongst vs there haue beene (and are still) sundrie Trauellers of great name, which haue enterprised and taken in hand great Voyages, and dangerous iournies; Some to *Venice*, some to *Rome*, some to *Constantinople*, some to *Ierusalem*, some to *Syria*, some to *Persia*, some to the *Turke*, some to the *Barbarians*: And these haue trauelled vpon diuers respects: Some for pleasure, some for profit, some to see their manners, some to learne their languages, some to get experience, some to get wisdome and knowledge; not sparing any cost, fearing any danger, nor refusing any paines. Others would trauell, but are loth to be at any charges. Others would bee at the cost, but feare to expose themselues to dangers by Sea and by Land. It is good (say they) to sleepe in a whole skinne. They cannot abide to bee tossed and tumbled like tennis-balls on the turbulent and tempestuous seas, as *Ouid* in his exile complained he was, when hee said, *Eleg. 2.*

to the Reader.

*Ad miserum, quanti montes voluuntur aquarum,
Iamiam castruros sidera summa putes.
Quanta diducto subsidunt aquore valles,
Iamiam tacturas Tartara nigra putes.*

That is,

What boisterous billowes now (O wretch!)

Amidst the waues we spie,

As I forthwish should haue beene heau'd

To touch the Azure skie?

What vacant vallies be there set

In swallowing Seas so wrought,

As presently thou look'st I should

To dreery hell be brought?

Aeneas was tossed with a like tempest, as *Virgil* finely describeth it, *Aeneid.* 1. which place is well knowen to all yoong scholars. And these fresh water souldiers discourage themselves from trauell, and say, It was one of the three things which *Cato* repented, to trauell by Sea when hee might haue gone by Land: And a charge that *Antigonus* gaue his sonnes (when they were tossed with a tempest) *Remember (my sonnes) and warne your posterity of it, that they neuer hazard themselves upon such adventures.* For Sailers and Aduenturers (as one saith very well) are neither amongst the liuing, nor amongst the dead: they hang betweene both, ready to offer vp their soules to euery flaw of wind and billow of water where-with they are assaulted, especially to euery stormy wind, and huge sea. And it is more safe (say they) to stand vpon

on

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on the shoare, and to see the raging of the waters from the sea bankes, than to be tossed thereupon, and endangered thereby.

Wherefore (albeit I be no great traveller my selfe) yet to set forth the praise of the one, who haue bene at the cost, hazarded the danger, and returned with credit; and to helpe the pusillanimitie of others who feare to vndertake the trauell in regard of the danger; and to releue the miserie of others, who are loth to bee at the cost, though they delight to heare and see strange countries, people, and manners: I haue thought good to publish the trauels of others, which lately (by good chance) is come vnto my hands, after the death of Master *Bezaliell Biddulph* a learned and religious gentleman, to whom they were first written. In whose study (amongst his letters and loose papers) was found first of all a Copy of a voyage to *Ierusalem* by Land, from *Aleppo* in *Syria Comagena*, not long since vndertaken and performed by five Englishmen there sojourning, viz. Master *William Biddulph* (Preacher to the Company of English Merchants resident in *Aleppo*) Master *Jeffrey Kirbie* Merchant, Master *Edward Abbot* Merchant, Master *John Elkin* gentleman, and *Iasper Tyon* Jeweller.

This voyage was well penned, and generally well liked of all that saw it, who craued copies thereof, by which meanes at length it came to my hands: which I thorowly perusing; and finding therein mention made of former Letters, concerning other voyages by one of these five travellers formerly performed, directed to the said Gentleman *Bezaliel Biddulph*: I could not satisfie my selfe vntill (by the meanes of friends) I came to the sight of the rest also, which were many in number, at least
twenty

twenty letters, besides the voyage to *Ierusalem*, all directed vnto one man : Some by the Preacher aboue named, maister *William Biddulph* : and some by his brother *Peter Biddulph* Lapidarie and Diamond cutter in those Countries. Out of all which Letters I haue gathered the matter therein contained, (leauing out onely some salutations and priuate matters) and haue thought good (for the helpe of Trauellers and delight of others) to make one body of them, and (without the consent of either of them) to put them in print. For the one of these two brethren is yet beyond the Seas ; the other (after ten yeeres trauell) is lately arriued into England, and hath sundrie times beene requested (by diuers of his good friends) to publish his trauels, but he could neuer be perswaded so to doe, but answered, that he knew how to spend his time better, and that he was not ignorant of the incredulitie of others in such cases, who wil hardly belecue any thing but that which they themselues haue scene ; and when they heare any thing that seemeth strange vnto them, they reply, that trauellers may lie by authority : but they are liers themselues which say so ; for trauellers haue no more authority to lie than others, neither will they arrogate vnto themselues more liberty to lie than others, especially being men that feare God, as they (of all others) should be, who goe downe to the Sea in ships, and see the workes of the Lord both by Sea and by Land, and his wonders in the deepe.

In regard whereof, hee hath beene so farre from printing his trauels, that he (being a very modest man) taketh no delight to speake thereof, except it be vnto some familiar friend. But for that old acquaintance which I haue had with him (hauing beene his schollar) and that

mutuall

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mutuall loue betwixt vs of long continuance ; I was so bold to make knowen vnto him, that I had seene all the letters which both he and his brother *Peter Biddulph* had written to their friend *Bezatiel Biddulph*, (wherein they discoursed of all their trauels) and what paines I had taken to gather them together for mine owne delight, and direction in my trauels, which I purposed shortly to vndertake. Whereupon he requested mee to keepe them secret to my selfe, which I told him I had done, soasmuch as I had read in one of his letters to M^r. *Bezatiel Biddulph*, the like request, which hee made vnto him in these words : *I pray you keepe my Letters to your selfe, lest whiles to giue content vnto you in writing what you would, I receiue discontent my selfe in hearing what I would not.*

Heereby I found him very affable, and willing to conferre with me of his trauels, and to giue me direction for mine, and to resolute me in any thing I desired, concealing my purpose of imprinting them, when (by conference with him and other traellers into those parts) I had perfected them. Yet, soasmuch as a publike good is to be preferred before a priuate, I could not but impart vnto others that which I my selfe had learned of others : For that which *Perſius* speaketh interrogatiuely, in this case I vnderstand positiuely :

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter :

That is,

*It is nothing for thee a good thing to know,
Vnlesse thou impart it to others also.*

And

And who knoweth what good may redounde vnto others, by reading of this discourse of other Countries? For hereby all men may see how God hath blessed our Countrie aboue others, and be stirred vp to thankfulness.

Hereby subiects may learne to loue, honour, and obey their good and gracious King, when they shall reade of the tyrannous gouernement of other Countries, and of the mercifull gouernement of theirs.

Heereby hearers may learne to loue and reuerence their Pastors, and to thank God for the inestimable benefit of the preaching of the word amongst them; when they shall reade in what blindness and palpable ignorance other nations liue, not knowing the right hand from the left in matters that concerne the kingdome of Heauen, and yet reuerence and honour their blind guides and superstitious Church-men like Angels, and prouide for their maintenance roially.

Heere wiues may learne to loue their husbands, when they shal read in what slavery women liue in other Countries, and in what awe and subiection to their husbands, and what libertie and freedome they themselues enioy.

Heereby seruants may bee taught to be faithfull and dutifull to their Masters, when they shall read of the brutish and barbarous immanitie in other Countries of masters towards their seruants; who not only beat them like dogs, but sell them at their pleasure, and sometimes kill them for small offences.

Heere rich men may learne to be thankfull to God, not onely for their libertie and freedome of their Conscience and persons; but of their goods also: when they shall read, how in other contries no man is master of his

owne, but as the fattest ox is neereſt vnto the ſlaughter, ſo the richeſt men are neereſt vnto death.

Here poore men may learne to be thankfull to God for their benefactors, and not to be repining and impatient beggers (as many of them are) when they ſhal read how in other countries the poore liue like brute beaſtes, on graſſe and water, the rich hauing no more mercie on them, then the rich glutton had of *Lazarus*.

Heere they that trauell in England may learne what a benefit it is to haue the refuge of Innes in their trauell, and bee content to pay well for it, where they are well vfed: wheras in other countries they lodge without dores all night and carie their prouiſion with them.

And the publiſhing hereof without the Authors conſent, may perhaps bee an inducement vnto him to enlarge this diſcourſe, by adding thereunto the diuerſities of Religions in thoſe countries, and what conference and diſputation he hath had with Iewes, Ieſuites, and people of ſundry other countries: and by perſiting any thing which herein ſhall be thought imperfect.

And yet I haue had conference with one of the Authors, and ſhewed his Letters vnto many other trauellers of good iudgement, who haue beene in thoſe parts, and all of them ſubſcribe vnto the trueth of euery thing therein contained. And of my ſelfe I haue ſet downe nothing but what I either haue found in the Letters of theſe two brethren (maſter *William Biddulph*, and *Peter Biddulph*) or elſe (by conference with one of them and ſundry other trauellers of credit) heard ſpoken and deliuered for truth.

Onely in two things (I confeſſe) I haue beene ſomewhat bold with mine Authors. Firſt, in the number of their: letters for whereas they wrote very many letters, and

and his companions went thither onely as trauellers to see the Holy Land.

Againe, if it were his owne doing, he being both wise and Religious (as hee is accounted) would neuer bee so simple to publish his owne disgrace in Printe, in going to Masse, and obseruing many other ceremonies as are mentioned in that booke which goeth forth vnder his name.

In the voiage of the five Englishmen from *Syria* to *Iudea*, (which is the last letter) I haue written only of their trauels thither, and such things as they saw there, but nothing of their returne, for I could not meet with any letter wherein my Authour had written thereof, neither could I learne it of him by conference with him, for when I spake vnto him thereof, desiring him to set it downe in writing for my further direction, I could haue no other answere of him but this which *Aeneas* spake to *Queene Dido*, as *Vigil.* letteth it downe *Aeneid. lib. 2.*

Infandum regina iubes renouare dolorem.

that is,

A dolefull worke me to renew

(Deare friend) you craue, wherefore adew.

Whereby I perceiued he tooke no pleasure to talke of it, and lesse to write of it. The reason, I vnderstood by others; because it was more dangerous, troublesome, and tedious to him then all the rest of his voiage: for manie nights they slept in the open fields, when it rained all night exceeding fast, and in the day time they were often

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endange-

The Preface

dangered by theeues, and oftentimes in the night they were glad to hire a guard to watch whiles they slept, for feare lest their throats should be cut whiles they were asleepe: and many other miseries they were subiect vnto, as hunger and thirst, heate in the day, cold (being harborles) in the night.

And besides many miseries which hee hath indured by land; he hath very narrowly escaped many extreame dangers by Sea, whereof I will mention only one, which I haue heard, not only from his owne mouth (with gratefull memorie vnto God for his miraculous and vnexpected preservation) but also from others who were in the same danger with him. In relation whereof they all agree in one, that it was on this manner.

Ann. Dom. 1605. Febr. 9. He, with some other Englishmen, viz. *Sampson Newport*, and his brother *Edward Newport*, *Edward Concke*, *Martin Kentish*, *William Welch*, *Thomas Maniard*, and others: hauing occasion to trauell from *Constantinople* to *Zante* (for want of an English ship) embarked theselues in a *Raguzean* ship which was bound thither. Wherein they sailed safely, vntill they came amongst the *Cyclades*, or the 53. Iles in the *Archies*, where they were a while becalmed ouer against *Milo*, where they were minded to touch.

But suddenly this calme was turned to a storme, which speedily droue them out of the sight of *Milo*, and *Ani-milo*, and so confounded the *Raguzean* Mariners (being no skillfull Navigators) that they knew not where they were, (an vncomfortable case in such a dangerous place, amongst so many Ilands so thicke together.) Before them they sawe land in three places, yet none of them knew whether it were the maine land, or some Iland, and therefore

fore were ignorant what course to take. The providence of God so directed, that they passed so neere the Ile *Serigotta*, as seldome or neuer any ship did, and not rush vpon the rockes.

When they were past this Iland, they were out of the Arches or *Cyclades*, and had sea-roume inough, which was some comfort.

But the ignorance of the Mariners, The violence of the storme, The weaknes of the ship, and the prophane-nesse of the company with whom he was shipped, were great causes of discomfort.

The Mariners were ignorant, not accustomed to saile by compas or cunding of the ship, but by the eie and view, and to be still in sight of land, The storme still increased more vehemently, and continued three daies and three nights together; during which time, they could neither eate nor drinke, nor sleepe. The ship was weake and halfe full of water, ready to be split in pieces with euery blast of wind, or to bee deuoured by euery waue of the Sea.

The boat which the ship towed after her, was cut off, and let goe at randome without hope of euer seeing it againe, lest it should be full of water, and sinke, and draw the ship also vnder water. The companie, as they were of diuers nations, so of diuers natures: and as they differed in religion, so likewise in their conuersation and carriage, during the continuance of this tempest. For the storme increased, the aire thundered, the winds blustered, the Sea raged, and the waues thereof arising like mightie mountaines, tossed vp the ship (to vse the Poets *Hyperbole*) sometimes as high as heauen, and by and by tumbled her downe againe as low as hell; so that (as the

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Psalmist speaketh, Psal. 107. 27.) *They were tossed to and fro, and staggered like drunken men, and all their cunning being gone*, euery man called vpon his god (like the Mariners in *Ionas* ship.) The *Raguzeans* and *Italians* called vpon all the gods and goddeses, the Hee Saints, and She Saints, and cast *Grand Benedicta* into the sea, to assuage the madnes therof. VVhich nothing preuailing, the master of the ship called master *Samson Newport* (an English Merchant) and told him in Italian that hee vnderstood that the Signior *Reuerendo Dottore Inglese*: that is, That the reuerend English Doctor (who was in his ship) had bin at *Ierusalem*, and requested him to speake vnto him, if he had any holy reliques in his chest which hee brought from *Ierusalem*, to giue him some to throw into the Sea, to pacifie the rage thereof. M. *Newport* made answer, that he knew that their English Preacher had no such Reliques as he desired.

Then there was nothing amongst the superstitious Papists, but weeping and wringing of hands; some preparing boards ready to cast themselues into the Sea, looking at euery blast when the ship would bee disiointed and shaken asunder: Others pattering on beads, and making large vowes to *Madonna de Lauretta*, if shee would deliuer them; and to this Saint and that Saint, if they escaped.

The Master of the ship, called *Andrea*, and his brother *Stephano*, (being both owners of the ship) said, that surely the English Doctor was a Coniurer, for they neuer saw him without a booke in his hand, but still reading, vntill (by his learning) he had raised a storme vpon them; and thought it best to make a *Ionas* of him, and to cast both him and his books into the Sea: which they had

had done indeed, if God (in mercy towards him) had not prevented them ; for our Englishmen (like good Christians) having learned out of the Scriptures (Psal. 46.1.) That *God is a present helpe in time of trouble*, and hath promised to deliuer them that call vpon him in time of trouble, gaue themselues both iointly and seuerally to praier, and all the time of this tempest *cried vnto the Lord in their trouble, and he brought them out of their distresse. He turned the storme to calme, so that the waves thereof were still.* And so (at length) by the prouidence of God, they came all safely to their desired Port, where they heard of many ships (as some reported, fiftie) which were cast away in that storme, out of which they were deliuered. Many such desperate plunges hath he escaped in his ten yeeres trauell, which I haue heard of, but forbear (for breuities sake) to speake of.

These things considered, I thought it not meet to presse him any further therewith, lest the remembrance of former miseries, should be a cause of fresh sorowes, knowing that he hath indured much hardnesse both by sea and by land, & so much as may seeme admirable, yea, almost incredible that such a spare leane man, and of such a weake body (as he seemed to be of) should endure in ten yeeres tedious trauell together. And yet notwithstanding his continuall dangers both by sea and by land, hee hath continued still to preach the Gospel constantly and boldly (in Heathen countries) both by sea and by land; receiued great honour amongst them; and is now at length (by the prouidence of God) returned into his native countrie in health and safety to preach the Gospell wheresoeuer it shall please God to call him: and is at this

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day the greatest trauellet (of a man of his calling, that I know) in all England both by sea and land.

By land, he hath trauelled further then *Iacob*, and the same way that *Iacob* did from *Hebron* to *Padan Aram*, and hath had as hard lodging in his trauell as *Iacob* had, viz. the ground to his bed, a stone for his pillow, the skie for his couering, and sometimes the aire for his supper.

By Sea, farther then *S. Paul*, then *Aeneas*, or *Vlysses* haue done, and all the whole way that they all haue trauelled, and further.

Wherefore (gentle Reader) if thou take in good part these his trauels, and my paines and labour in collecting them together, it may perhaps encourage him to enlarge them, and me to procure them, and to adde thereunto his conference and disputations with Iewes, Iesuits, and sundry other nations (which I vnderstand hee hath had with them) and such arguments as haue beene vsed on both sides, & letters in sundry languages which haue beene written on both sides from one to another.

In the meane time, I leaue him (with his foure fellow trauelleters) sojourning at the earthly Ierusalem; and thee (gentle Reader) traueilling towards the heauenly *Ierualem*: where God grant at length we may all ariue, IESVS CHRIST being our Pilot and Ienifary to conduct vs thereunto, AMEN.

Thine euer in the Lord,

THEOPHILVS LAVENDER.



The Trauels of certaine English-men
into Heathen Countries, set foorth by their Let-
ters: the Contents whereof are heere set
downe, as followeth.

(* *)



He first Letter was written from Constantinople, the Primate and Metropolitan Citie in all Thracia, wherein the Author certifieth his friend of his voyage from England thither, and of such famous places, and memorable matters as he saw and obser-

ued in the way thither.

pag. 1.

II. The second was sent from the same renowned Citie, wherein he describeth Constantinople from the beginning hitherto, shewing the first building, destruction, reedifying, and gouernment of the same vnto this present day, and what Antiquities are to be scene therein.

pag. 17.

III. The third was written from Aleppo in Syria Comagena, wherein the Author most iudiciously and learnedly discourseth of his voyage from Constantinople thither; and describeth both generally the whole Country of Syria, and particularly the City of Aleppo, the chiefeſt City (for trafficke) therein: and sheweth, that Aleppo is inhabited by people of sundry Countries; with the Religion, Gouernment, Manners, and Customes of euery Nation there dwelling or sojourning, which is of all the rest most pleasant to read, for the varietie of matters therein contained.

pag. 31.

IIII. The

The Contents of this Booke.

IIII. *The fourth and last letter was written from Ierusalem, wherein he maketh relation of his travell by Land, together with foure other Englishmen, from the City of Aleppo in Syria Comagena, to Ierusalem, by the Sea of Galile or Tyberias, and Lake of Genezareth, and so thorow the whole Land of Canaan, which way was neuer travelled by any Englishman before, neither possibly can be travelled againe at this day, in regard of the turbulent and troublesome estate of those Countries, which is like euery day to grow worse rather than better. And this iourney may be called Iacobs iourney, because all the whole way which they travelled thither, is the way which Iacob travelled from Bethel or Beershebah, to his vncle Labans house at Padan Aram in Mesopotamia. pag.86.*

And this may serue partly for a Confirmation of M. Henry Tymberley his voyage from Grand Cayro in Egypt (formerly called Memphis) to Ierusalem, performed the selfe same yeere, and at the selfe same time, for all of them met together at Ierusalem.

And partly it may serue for a correction of some false things therein contained, wherein (being printed without his consent) they haue done him wrong, as in the Preface to the Reader you may see plainly.

But chiefly it may serue for a direction to others who are minded heereafter to travell into those Orientall Countries, or East parts of the world, either to further them by the good directions heerein contained, or to hinder them in regard of the imminent dangers.



A LETTER SENT

from *Constantinople*, to a learned Gentleman in England, wherein the Author discourseth of his voiage from England thither, and of such famous places, and memorable matters as hee saw in the way thither.



W^{or}shipfull, and my worthy good friend, in most kind and curteous manner I salute you: wishing vnto you all ioyes internall, externall, and Eternall. Being now (by the prouidence of God) after long and tedious trauell, arrived in safety at Constantinople: and calling to mind your continuall kindnesse towards me since our first acquaintance, and your earnest request vnto me at my departure out of England, which was, to acquaint you with such occurrences as in my voyage should offer themselves vnto my viewe; I could not without some note of ingratitude (which I would not willingly incur) refuse to impart vnto you what memorable matters and famous places I haue seene and obserued in my voyage.

May it please you therefore to vnderstand, that after our departure from the coast of England, wee saw no land vntill wee came
 C neere

neere vnto the coast of Spaine: and then appeared first of all in sight vnto vs a towne in Spaine called Terrich or Tenerith, which was discerned first by a red sandy path on a mountaine neere vnto it. And shortly after, wee saw Iubratore on Europe side, and Abs hill (commonly called Ape hill) on Affrica side, betwixt which 2. places we entred in at the straights mouth, with a swift currant and a good wind, commonly called the straights of Ieubratore, betwixt which place and Portingal, wee saw many Whales in the bay or Gulph of Portingal. And in three dayes sailing from the straights, we arriued at Argier in Barbary, where we staid three daies, and were kindly intreated both by Ally Bashaw king of Argier, and also by Amurath Rayse, commonly called Morat Rayse. This citie is in forme like vnto a top-saile, broad below, and narrow aboue. It is situated on the side of an hill, walled about, and a strong Castle neere vnto the water side. It was first called Mesgana, secondly, Iol, the royall seate of I V B A, the noble king of Mauritania, who in the time of the ciuil warre betwixt Caesar and Pompey, valiantly defended Pompeyes part. By the Mores and Turkes at this day it is called Iezaiier, but by the Spaniards it is called Algier. The people of this place, and the Spaniards are bitter enemies, and annoy one another oftentimes.

About 300. leagues from Argier wee saw Teddel, a citie in Affrica, and cape Bonne, which was formerly called Hyppo, where S. Augustine was Bishop, and Tunis, neere whereunto the ancient citie Carthage stood, built by Queene Dido, whereof some ruines are yet to bee scene.

Tunis is in Libia, and Morocus and Fesse in Numidia.

Flying Fishes.

About these parts we saw flying fishes, as big as an Herring, with two great finnes like vnto wings before, and two lesse behind; who being chased by Dolphines and Bonitacs, fly as long as their wings are wet, which is not farre, but oft a gables length. Porpises and many other strange and deformed fishes we saw in our voiage, the names whereof we knew not. We saw also sword fishes and threshers: which two kind of fishes are deadly enemies vnto the Whale. The sword-fish swimmeth vnder him and pricketh him vp, and then the Thresher, when hee hath him vp, belaboureth

Argier.

Rayse, signifieth a Captaine.

boureth him with his flayle oꝛ extraordinary long taile, and maketh him roare.

On the other side, ouer against Barbary in the Spanish sea, we saw two Iles called Baleares, which are also called Maiorque Minorque, thirty miles distant the one from the other. And oꝛther 2. Iles in the Balearique sea, called Ieuis & Ebusus betweene Sardinia and Africa, the earth whereof will suffer no venemous thing to liue: we saw also an Ile called now Pantalarea, but of old it was called Paconia. It is very full of hills and rockes: there groweth great quantity of Cotton, Capers, Figs, Melons and Reifings. The Iland is full of cisternes. They say, that not onely the men of that Iland, but the women also are naturally good swimmers, but whether they be all so oꝛ not, I know not: but sure I am, we saw one woman come swimming from thence to our ship (being becalmed) with a basket of fruite to sell. The Ile is but thirtie miles in length, and ten miles in breadth.

The day following, we saw Sicilia, a famous Iland in the Tyrrhen sea, 618. miles about. The Iland is most pleasant, and no lesse fertile. In this Iland is Aetna, an high hill, burning continually with brimstone: it is now called Mons Gibelli; out of this hill riseth most horrible smoake, and flames of fire, and sometimes burning stones in great number. I haue heard that in this Ile there is a water whereinto if a dog be cast, he will die presently, but being taken out and cast into another water neere vnto it, he liueth againe, but this I haue not seene, and therefore referre it to others which haue seene it. Messina, commonly called Missina, is the chiefeſt citie in Sicilie, neere the Promontory Pelorus. In the sea neere vnto this Iland, there is a dangerous rocke called Scylla, and ouer against this dangerous rocke, there is a gulfe of the sea called Charibdis, commonly at this day called the Kirbies. It is a very dangerous place, by reason of streames flowing contrary each to other. It is ouer against Scylla: Marriners which saile betwixt these two, are carefull to keepe an euen course, lest, whiles they seeke to shun the one, they rush vpon the other, according to that verse,

Sicilia.

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charibdim.

that is,

Seeking to auoid one danger, they fall into another.

And in the Terren sea by Sicilie there is another Ile called Strongyle or Stromboly, which burneth in like sort as Aetna doeth, it is ouer against Naples. Sicilia is 50. leagues in length, that is 150. miles, accounting three leagues to a mile.

Malta.

Duer against cape Passera (which is a marke for Marriners at the Eastward end of Sicilia) there is an Island called Malta, where (vpon some occasion) we touched. It is that Island mentioned Act. 28. 1, 2. where the viper came on Pauls hand. It was then called Melita, but now Malta. The inhabitants were then Barbarians, yet shewed Paul no little kindnesse, for they kindled a fire, and receiued him and his companie, because of the present colde, &c. But now they are such Barbarous people which inhabit it, that rather then they will receiue Paul and his companions (I mean Protestants or any good Christians) to the fire in kindnes to warme them, they will rather in crueltie cast them into the fire to burne them. When a viper came on Pauls hand, and hee shooke him off without hurt: but now there are so manie viperous people there, who vse so strict Inquisition when strangers come, that it is impossible for a good man to shake them off without harme either to his soule, if hee dissemble, or to his body, if he professe the trueth. The inhabitants are Renegadoes and Bandidoes of sundry nations, especially, Greekes, Italians, Spaniards, Moores, and Maltezes: There are many Souldiers there, who are in pay vnder the Spaniards, and their Captaines are called Knights of Malta. The common sort weare no other clothing (because of the extremitie of the heat) then a linnen or white shirt girded vnder their brests, and ouer the same a fine white woollen mantle, called by the Moores a Barnuse. There are in this Island 60. Castles, & as many villages, all well inhabited. There groweth great store of Cottons, Pomegranates, Cytrons, Drenages, Melons, and other excellent fruits; but for wheat & wine, they doe furnish themselves out of Sicilia.

Renegadoes of
denying the
faith.

Bandidoes are
banished men

Tripoly

Tripoly in Barbary is a City situated on the maine land, vpon the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It was builded by the Romans, and afterward subdued by the Gothes, which possessed the same vnto the time of Homer.

The next places of any note, which we saw, were two Zephalonia. Islands in Græcia, namely, Zephalonia and Zante, betwixt which two our Ship passed. Both of them are inhabited by Greekes, but gouerned by the Signiory of Venice, who euery third yeere send Prouidores with other Officers to rule there. They are both very fruitfull Islands, yielding great store of currance, oliues, pomecitrons, oringes, and lemons, but small store of cozne, which they continually fetch from other Countries. Although extremity of wether, or danger of Pirates, or cursares, cozne be not duly brought vnto them, in short time they are ready to famish.

Zephalonia was of old called Ichaca, where Vlysses the sonne of Laertes was King, who excelled all other Greeks in eloquence and subtilty of wit. He is commended by ancient Writers, for a famous Traueller: but if he were liuing in these daies, his trauels would be counted nothing, in respect of the trauels of many other now liuing: for he trauelled but betwixt Venice and Egypt which is now a common voyage.

Zante, of old was called Zacynthus, it was sometimes a wooddy Zante. Ile in the sea Ionium, on the West of Peloponnesus. But there is now very little wood in it. It is hilly round about, but the middle of it is a plaine and fruitfull valley, yielding great store of Currance, which are brought from thence into England. The Greekes wonder what we vse to doe with so many Currance, and aske sometimes whether we vse to dye with them, or feed Hogges with them. They were a very poore kind of people, when our English Marchants vsed traffique there first: but now they are growen rich and proud.

There is also a citie in that Ile called Zante by the name of the Island, which citie was built by Zacynthus sonne to Dardanus, who raigned there. We staid ten dayes in the rode of this city before we could get Prattice, that is: leaue to come amongst them,

them, or to vse traffique with them, for their custome is not to giue present *Pratticke* vnto any strangers, vnesse they bring a letter of health from the place whence they come, which we had not. And therefore some of our companie who had businesse there, we sent to the Lazaretta, which is a place like vnto the pest house in *Dore*-fields, where, though they be in health, yet there they must stay so long as it pleaseth the Signiors of health, which is sometime twenty, and sometimes forty daies: and in the meane time, if any of their companie fall sicke, though it be at the end of forty daies, yet must they stay forty daies longer. So long as they are kept without *Pratticke*, they haue a Guardian set to watch them that they come into no companie, neither any man into theirs: yet may their friends come to visit them, and standing farre off, may speake with them, but if they come too nere them, the Guardian will cry out vnto them, *Alargo, alargo*, that is: Stand backe. And whosoever cometh so nere them as to touch them, loseth his owne *Pratticke*, and must keepe them companie during their continuance there. If they bring any letters for any Merchants in the Citie, the *Guardia* wil open them & airc them at the fire before he wil deliuer them. But if the letter be solved (or if there bee any thread about them) they must not be deliuered vntill they that brought them haue *Prattick*. And this they doe vnder pretence of auoiding sicknesse: but they haue a further meaning therein, viz. partly to get money and bribes; and partly to bee acquainted with the businesse of all commers, and what commodities they bring. And whosoever presumeth to come on shoare without *Pratticke*, is in danger of hanging, or hauing the strappado. And though they haue a certificate that there is health in the place from whence they came, yet must they not come on shoare before they haue shewed their *Fede*, or Neate patent vnto three officers, called Signiors of health.

Zante is very much subiect vnto earthquakes. There is no yeere passeth without many earthquakes, especially in the moneths of September and October, in which moneths I haue knowen two or three earthquakes in one weeke. In regard whereof

whereof they build their houses very lowe, lest they should bee ouerthrowen by earthquakes. And when they feelee the earthquakes beginne (whether it be by day or by night) the Greekes vse presently to ring their bells to stir vp the people vnto Prayer.

In Zante there is a very strong Castle standing on an high hill, it is also very large, halfe as big as the Citie of Zante, and therein dwelleth the Prouidatore who gouerneth the Island, and many other: and there is the place of iudgement where all causes both Criminall and Iudiciall are decided by the Prouidatore & his Counselliers: ouer which place these two Lattin verses are witten on the walle in letters of gold.

Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conseruat, honorat:

Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, iura, probos.

which may be Englished thus,

This place doeth hate ynthrifines,

Loue peace, and punish wickednes;

Maintaineth right and equity,

And honoureth good men worthily.

Duer against Zante is the maine land of Gracia, called now Morea, but of old Peloponnesus, almost enuironed with the sea, hauing on the West and South, the sea Adriaticum; on the east the sea of Creete: And in the middle of Peloponnesus is a Countrey called Arcadia, so called of Arcas sonne to Jupiter by Calisto, who raigned there. Arcadia is famous for shepheards: There are great store of sheepe continually feeding, and good pasture for them. In the narrow strait, going into Peloponnesus, was Corinth, that famous City in Achaia, situated, but now utterly destroyed.

From Zante wee set saile towards Venice, and touched by the way at many places; and first of all, at a Port nere vnto Corphu, called Madonna de Gazopo, whete there is a Church dedicated vnto the Virgin Mary, whereunto there is great resort of such as haue escaped dangers by sea, or sicknesse, or other dangers by land, to offer something to Madonna de Gazopo, for their deliuerance. And amongst many others, it was told vs by our consort the master of a Venice ship in our company, that

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an Italian ship being in great distresse by extremity of weather in the gulse of Venice, when all hope of helpe by worldly meanes was past, euery man fell to praier (like the Mariners in Ionas ship) and euery man called vpon his god, some to Neptune, some to S. Nicolas, some to one Saint, some to another: But the master of the ship praied to Madonna de Gazopo, in this manner: O blessed Virgin, deliuer me out of this danger, and I will offer vnto thee (if I come safely to Gazopo) a candle as bigge as the maine mast of my ship. One of his mates hearing him, plucked him by the shoulders, and said, O master, what doe you meane to dally with our blessed Lady in this extremitie? For it is impossible you should performe it. Whereunto he replied, Hold thy peace soole, it concerneth vs to speake faire now we are in danger, and to make large promises: but if she deliuer vs, I will make her content with a candle of seuen or eight in the pound. Not much vnlike vnto another desperate Mariner whom I haue heard of, who in a dangerous storme, seeing euery man fall to his praiers, and prepare themselves to die, he fell on his knees, and praied in this manner: O Lord, I am no common begger; I doe not trouble thee euery day; for I neuer praied to thee before; and if it please thee to deliuer me this once, I will neuer pray to thee againe as long as I liue. So true is that old saying, *Quinescit orare, discat nauigare*: that is, He that knoweth not how to pray, let him goe downe to sea. For great dangers by sea do driue them to praier who neuer praied before, though none pray effectually, but the faithfull who pray feruently.

From Madonna de Gazopo we sailed along by Albania, and were driuen with a crosse winde to Ottronto in Calabria, at the entrance into the gulse of Venice, where we staid two daies. And then we had a good winde, which brought vs to Ragouza, an ancient City in Dalmatia, which is a part of Illyrium, or Illyricum (as others call it) bordering vpon Liburnia Eastward. But at this day, that which of old was called Illyris or Illyricum, is now called Sclauonia or Wendenlande; hauing on the North, Pannonia; on the West, Istria; on the East, Mysia superior; on the South, the Adriaticke Sea. It was so called of Illyrius son
to

to Polyphemus. From thence we sailed along the Illyrian shore in the gulph of Venice, and came to an haven-towne in Istria called Rauina ouer against Rauenna on the coast of Calabria: which Rauenna is an ancient Citie in Italy, by the Adriaticke Sea. At Rauina we took in a Pilot to direct vs to Venice. Istria is a part of Italy ioyning to Illyricum, and is now called Sclauonia.

From Rauina in one dayes sayling we arriued at Leonere vn- Venice.
to Venice, which is a most famous Citie, so well known vnto all men by report, that I need not to spend any time in describing it, lest I should rather obscure it, then any way (by my barren stile) illustrate the same, onely this I note, that there is both a countrey called Venetia, and a Citie called also by the same name.

The countrey of Venice ioyneeth to the Adriaticke Sea on the one side, and hath the Alpes on the other side. Therein are these Cities, Verona, Vincentia, Patauium, and Venice the head citie of the rest.

Patauium is the Citie and Vniuersitie of Padua by Padus. This Padus is the riuer Po in Italy, which riseth out of Vesulus, the highest hill of the Alpes, and runneth by the marches of Liguria, into the Adriaticke Sea. One arme of Padus called Padusa stretcheth to Rauenna.

The Citie Venice standeth in the Adriaticke sea, not far from the countrey of Venice. We stayed in Venice 17. daies, and hauing ended our businesse there, wee returned to Zante, where, after we had staid three daies, we set saile for Constantinople.

The chiefest places of note which we saw betwixt Zante and Constantinople, are these: First, not farre from Zante, wee passed by two Isles on the West side of Peloponnesus, in the sea Jonium, called of old Strophades or Plota, but vulgarly at this day, Striuales, whereof one of them is vniinhabited, the other inhabited only by certaine of their religious men, whom they call Coloires, about thirty in number, who weare long haire, and neuer eat flesh, and very seldome fish, but at certaine seasons of the yere, but liue of hearbes, oliues, oile, and wine, and such like things. They neuer come out of that Ile, neither euer,

upon any occasion admit any women to come amongst them: for they may not marry, but live single and solitary all the daies of their life. A Coloure hath his etymologie of *καλός* & *ἱερός*, *calos hierous*, that is, *bonus Sacerdos*, a good Priest.

From thence we sailed along in sight of the maine land of Græcia, which amongst all other Countries in Europe, hath bene accounted the most noble and most famous. It was first called Helles, of one of the sonnes of Deucalion and Pyrrha. And afterwards it was called Græcia, of a King whose name was Græcus.

Peloponnesus is a Province in Greece, now called Morea. Macedonia is also a large Country in Europe, or Province in Græcia, now called Romnelli: It hath on the East, the Sea *Egeum*; on the West, the Sea *Ionium*; on the South, *Epirus*; on the North, *Dalmatia*. It was first called *Emathia*, of *Emathias*, who was King thereof. Afterwards, Macedonia, of *Macedon* the sonne of Deucalion. The Macedonians descended of *Sethim*, sonne of *Iaon*. The Provinces of Macedonia are these: first, *Thessalia*; secondly, *Hellade*; thirdly, *Myrmidone*: By reason whereof, Homer gaue three sundry names unto the Thessalians, by *Myrmadons*, *Helenes*, and *Achees*. But at the last it was called *Thessalia*, of *Thessale* which possessed that Kingdome. The principal Citie in Macedonia is *Thessalonica*, which at this day is called *Salonica* by corruption. In this part of Græcia is *Parnassus*, a mountaine having two tops, whereon the nine Muses did dwell.

Athens is still inhabited: it is situated betwene Macedonia and Achaia on the sea coast; first built by *Cecrops*, and called *Cecropia*; lastly called *Athens*, of *Minerua*, who in Greece was called *Athene*. This City was the mother and nurse of all liberall Arts and Sciences: but now there is nothing but Atheisme and Barbarisme there: for it is governed by Turkes, and inhabited by ignorant Greekes. Some ruines of ancient buildings are there yet to be scene. *Thebes* was a famous Citie in Macedonia; but now a small Castle of little account.

After we came as high as the Island *Creta*, which is now called *Candie*, we left the way towards Egypt, and entred into the

the Arches (called Archipellago) betwixt Cerigo and Cerigotta. Cerigo is an Iland at the entrance into the Arches, subiect to the Venetians, but inhabited by Greekes. This Ile was first called Scothera, and after (as Aristotle saith) Porpheris, for the beautifull marbles which are there. Plinie, and diuers others doe call it Citherea, by the name of Cithere the sonne of Phœnis, and is now called Cerigo, where Venus made her first habitation, and therein is a Temple erected for her. The ruines of that Temple of Venus are to bee seene there to this day. A little below this Temple of Venus, vpon the same mountaine, was the Castle of Menalaus husband to Helene, who was king of Sparta, and Lord of this Ile. Departing from Cerigo, we came amongst the Cyclades, which are 52. Iles in the sea *Ægæum*, called also by some Sporades, but vulgarly, the Arches or Archipelago. But more properly Cyclades, and not vnfitly Sparades, although Sporades are taken especially for certaine scattered Ilands in the Carpathian Sea, about Creete or Candia, which is not farre from the Cyclades, or Iles in the Arches. Onely this is the difference, that all the Ilands betwixt Sicilia and Candia are in the Ionian sea. But Cerigo and all the Ilands in Archipelago are in the *Ægean* sea. On a cleere day a man may see twenty Ilands at one time in these Arches. It is a dangerous place for shipping in a storme, by reason that the Ilands are so nere together, whereof some are inhabited, and some not.

About twenty leagues from Cerigo, we touched at an Iland Milo. called at this day Milo, but of old, Miletum, mentioned in S. Pauls voyage, Act. 20. 15. This Ile is inhabited by Greekes, and yeldeth great store of millstones and dymmetry, which are there both good and good cheape. Whiles our ship staid at Milo, we tooke boat to saile to see another Iland not farre from Milo, called of old, Delos, where sometimes was the famous Temple and Oracle of Apollo: But at this day it is called Sdiles, and is a very small and poore Iland.

About twenty miles from Delos there is another Ile called Delos. of old, Seriphus, by an inhabitant whereof Themistocles was upbraided, that the commendation and fame he gat, was for his Countries sake, because he was borne an Athenian. But

Themistocles answered the Seriphian, that neither had himselfe bene worse, if hee had bene bozne in Seirphus, nor the other better, if he had bene bozne at Athens. But this Iland commonly is called Scirgo.

Chios.

But the most famous and fruitfull Iland in all the Arches at this day is Chios (as it was formerly called, Act. 20. 15.) so called, because it resembleth the Greeke letter Chi in forme and fashion: As also Delta, an Ile by Nilus, not farre from Alexandria is so called, because it representeth the figure of the letter Delta. But Chios is now called commonly Syo. Chios is an Iland in the sea Aegeum, betwixt Lesbos and Samos. It is distant from Delos an hundred miles: it is in circuit nine hundred furlongs. It was first called Echalie by Ephodore. But by Methrodorus, Chio, of the Nymph Chione; and (as others say) Macrine or Pythiosa; but at this day called Syo.

This Iland is inhabited chiefly by Greekes, but gouerned by Turkes. It is full of gardens, oringes, lemons, citrons, figs, peares, apples, pzuans, apricocks, dates, and oliues: and likewise of all sorts of hearbes, sweet flowers, good and wholesome waters. There is also great store of mastick in this Iland, which is gathered of certaine trees like vnto Lentiscos trees, in this manner: About the beginning of the moneths of Iuly and August, the husbandmen with a sharpe pointed iron, doe rent and cut the barke of the trees in diuers places, and out of these incisions and cuts proceedeth the masticke by drops, as it were gumme, which they gather in the moneth of September following.

In this Iland are also great store of Partridges, which both in colour and quality doe much differ from ours. Their colour is somewhat red, and they are as tame as though they were chickens or hens. In certaine villages of this Iland, the country people doe feed them by great flocks, driving them in the day time to graze in the mountaines; and towards night, the boyes or girles (which doe keepe them) doe call them together by a whistle or song. And these Partridges being accustomed to such calls, presently every flocke (which sometimes are two or three hundred) gather to their conductor, which bringeth them home to

to their village and dwelling, as though they were hens, or tame geese. They goe also a feeding by small flocks in the streets of the City.

This Iland is one of the seven which contended for Homers birth. And they say that Homer was buried in this Iland, and that his sepulcher is to be seene to this day upon the Mount Helias, within an old Castle in this Iland, but I haue not seene it.

The maine land of Asia is in sight ouer against Chios, and therein Smyrna, Ephesus, and Thyatira, called now Tyria, with the rest of the seven Churches of Asia, to whom S. Iohn wrote, which are mentioned Reuel. 1. 11. And Pathmos the Ile where Iohn was put into a hot tunne of oile, Reuel. 1. 9.

After we had staid ten daies in Chios, which (as I haue said) is now vulgarly called Sio or Scio, we sailed towards Constantinople, by Mitilene an Iland in the Aegean sea. It was first called, Lesbos; secondly, Issa; thirdly, Pelasgie; fourthly, Mitilene and Mytais; and lastly, Metelyn, of Miles the sonne of Phœbus, which builded the City, and named it Mytelene. Of this City was Pythagoras, Alceus the Poet, and his brother Antimenides, Theophrastus, and Phanias, and Arion that skilfull plaier on the harpe, and Tersander that famous Musitian. Sapho a woman well learned in Poetry, was also a Lesbian, being called the tenth Muse. She inuented the verses which (after her name) were called Saphicke Verses.

This Mytilenes was formerly called Bythinia, which is a Country in Asia, opposite to Thracia, nere Troy. It was first called Bebricia; after, Mygdonia; and then Bythinia: but at this day it is called Lesbos, nere vnto Lemnos, from whence cometh the terra sigillata, otherwise called terra Lemnia, which is said to be a remedy against poison, the bloody fluxe, and the plague.

From Metelyn we sailed by Tenedos, an Ile betwixt Lesbos and Hellespont, nere Troy, whereof Virgill speaketh, *Aeneid. 2.*

*Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
Insula, &c.*

There is an Ile in sight of Troy,
And Tenedos it hight:

A wealthy land while Priamus state
And kingdome stood vpright.

The best and most excellent wines in all Gracia are made at Chios and Tenedos. There is also a City in the same lie called Tenedos, built by Tenes. In this Iland was the Temple of Neptune.

Troy.

Ouer against Tenedos is Troy, which is also called Troas or Troada, whereof I can speake no more but this that hath bene long since written:

Iam seges est ubi Troia fuit:

That is,

Waste lie the wals that were so good,
And corne now growes where Troy towne stood.

And againe, as Virgill speaketh:

—— *fuit Ilium, & ingens*

Gloria Tencrorum. ——

That is,

The City of Troy (called Ilium, of Ilus who enlarged the same) did flourish, and the glory of the Troians was great.

And finally, *O iam periere ruina:*

The very ruines of it are come to ruine.

The Sea betwene Mædotis and Tenedos is called Pontus.

A little beyond Troy, we entered the strait of Hellespont, which is a narrow sea, called Hellespontus, of Helle. It lieth betwene the Aegean Sea and Propontis, and parteth Europe from Asia. It is not now called by the name of Hellespont, but it is called now The Castles; for there are still two Castles, which were of old called Sestos and Abydos, one on the one side of the Helisport, the other on the other side, erected in memory of the loue of Leander and Hera, ouer which narrow sea he often swomme vnto her, and was in the end drowned. The riuer Scamander runneth by the Castles.

Mayto.

Mayto is still a towne ouer against Abydos, but on the same side as Seste. There is made great store of good wine, which is red in colour, & in taste like claret wine and sugar, and yet they put no sugar into it, for it is pleasant of it selfe. Here our Merchants ships vsually take in wine for their prouision. There
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are very many wind milles there, hauing ten wings a piece.

The strength of Constantinople consisteth chiefly in these two Castles; for these Castles are well fortified with munition, and are to examine all shippes that passe by, from whence they came, and whither they would: and there they are to pay a tribute to the King. If any Ships refuse to stay from the Castles, they will shote them through. But if these Castles were battered down, Constantinople and all the countrey thereabouts might be easily wonne. Notwithstanding, these Castles, a small flight to keepe the narrow seas betwixt Chios and the Castles, might in short time furnish all that countrey, for the greatest part of their prouision, for Rice and other Cozne, commeth from Alexandria, and those parts, with the Gazenda of the great Turk: but I leaue this to martiall men, and mariners.

Gallipolis is a great & ancient Citie 20. miles distant from the Castles (which are at this day called the Castles of Gallipoly, in the way to Constantinople situated vpon Cherenes of Thracia, at the point which looketh towards Propontis, which is all the sea from the Straites of Hellespont to Bosphorus Thraicus. Some hold opinion that it was built by Caius Caligula. And others say that it was in times past inhabited by French men, for that this word Gallipoly, signifieth the Citie of the Gaules or Frenchmen, and for that the French men do dwell in Gaule, as Nicopolis and Phillipopolis signifie the City of Nicolas and Philip.

Not far from Gallipoly was that famous City Nice, where the Generall Councell was held in Bythinia. And neere vnto Constantinople is Chalcedon or Chalcedonia ouer against Byzantium, which was a famous City in Bythinia, where another Generall Councell was held. But it is now no City, but onely a plaine field, hauing hère and there an house yet standing. At the point of Chalcedon we first beheld the prospect of Constantinople, which is most pleasant to behold, being like vnto a City in a wood, or a wood in a City, hauing firre trees, Cyprus trees, and other pleasant trees in gardens adioining to their houses. It is also adorned with many stately Towers, Churches,

ches, and high Steeples. The forme of the City is like vnto a Triangle, whereof two squares are by the water side, the other adioineth to the Land. After our Ship had saluted the Port, we went ouer to the other side, and anchored at Fundacle, and went on shore at Gallata, to salute the honourable Sir Henric Lello, Lord Ambassadour for Quene Elizabeth of famous memorie, and to visit our English Merchants resident there.

Our ship hauing discharged her goods at Fundacle, remoued from thence, and anchored further from shore, betwixt Tapanau and Bezetash, expecting a good winde to depart. Constantinople is on the other side the water in Thracia, which is also called the countrey Romania in Europe, hauing on the west, Macedonia, on the North, Ister, on the East, Pontus, on the South, the Sea Egeum.

As yet, I haue not benee farre in Constantinople, wherefore I forbear to write any thing thereof at this time, purposing hereafter when I haue thorowly viewed it, to describe it vnto you at large. In this Interim I humbly take my leaue, and leaue you to him, who neuer leaueth his.

Your Worships euer in the Lord

wholly to bee commanded.

WILLIAM BIDDVLPH.



A description of the famous Citie of
Constantinople, as it is now vnder SVLTAN
 ACHOMET, the 15. Grand-Chan of the
 line of OTTOMAN.

Saluem in Authore salutis, &c.



Since the writing of my former letters, I
 hauing often beene at Constantinople, and
 thorowly viewed the same, according to
 promise, I haue thought good to write som-
 thing vnto you thereof.

May it please you therefore to under-
 stand, that Constantinopolis is a Citie in
 Thracia, so called of Constantine the Emperour, because hee en-
 larged the same. It was befoze called Byzantium. Strabo en-
 tituled it Illustre, and Plinie & Iustine called it most Noble, being
 one of the most fertile in all Europe. It is situted in Thracia,
 vpon the gulph Ponthus, which separateth Asia from Europe.
 The forme thereof is thre square, whereof the two sides are
 washed by the sea, & the third ioyneth vnto the firme land. The
 soile thereof is very delectable, bringing forth all kindes of good
 fruites, necessarie for sustenance of humane life. The situation
 thereof is so well deuised and ordered, that no Ship can enter,
 nor goe forth but with leaue from the head Vizeir: for the
 Turke is master of the Sea Pontike, which hauing 2. mouths,
 the one comming from Propontidis, and the other from the Sea
 Euxinum, (which is the Blacke sea) is by Ouid called the Port
 of two Seas, for the distance from Constantinople to Calcedon
 is but 14. furlongs. And the place which by the ancients is cal-
 led Phane, situated in Asia (whereas Jason returning from Cal-
 chos

chos, sacrificed vnto the 12. gods) hath in breadth but 10. furlongs. But for as much as many great riuers of Asia, & many more of Europe, doe fall into the Euxine sea, commonly called the blacke sea; it commeth to passe, that being full, shee gusheth out thzough the mouth of her with great violence, into the sea Pontique, and from thence through the straight of Hellespont (being not much broader then three furlongs) into the Egean Sea.

The time of
the building
and repairing
of *Constanti-*
nople.

Why the *Me-*
garians are
called blind.

Calcedon was
builded by the
Megarians.

This citie (according to the saying of many ancient Authors) was first builded by the Lacedemonians vnder the conduct of their Captaine Pausanias, which was about the yeere of the world 3292. and before the birth of Iesus Christ 663. yeeres; which, after they had consulted with Apollo, where they should plant and settle their abode and dwelling place, they were by an oracle answered, that they should doe it, euen hard by the blind, which were the Megarians, for that, after they were sailed into Thracia, leauing the good and fruitfull coast (where since Byzantium was builded) vnadvisedly went and planted themselves, (either for y^e opposition) in the most fruitfull ground of Asia, or for the vain hope they had for the fishing; they builded there a Citie, which was called Calcedon. But they found themselves greatly deceiued. For, the fishes being caried by the violence of the flood and tide of the Euxine Sea into Propontis, approaching nere vnto the Banks of Calcedon, being afraid, thzough the whitenesse of the rockes, doe retire straight waies to the side of Bizantium, which gaue occasion vnto the valiant Pausanias, to fortifie the Citie with good walles & rampiers, changing the first name thereof, which as Plinie saith, was Ligos, and called the same Bizantium.

Notwithstanding, Diodorus & Polybius doe contrarily say, that it was called Byzantium, by the name of a Captaine, which was the first founder thereof. Pausanias (as Zonaras writeth) possessed the same seuen yeeres: during which time, (fortune shewing her selfe an enemy vnto his magnificence) stuffed the hearts of the Athenians with such an insatiable ambition, that they hauing brought thither their forces, after a long siege, and many assaults, did beare away the victorie, which the Lacedemonian

monians seeing could not abide, but with their whole puissance tooke their weapons in hand with such pertinacy, that the adventure thereof on the one side and on the other, was very dangerous and variable. And being sometimes taken againe by her first founders, and afterwards by her aggressors, became in the end a pray vnto both the armies. And after that, Seuerus succeeding in the Romane Empire, the tyrant Pissinius, her mortal ennemie being in possession, Byzantium suborned the Emperour to lay siege vnto the same: who, not hauing sufficient power to ouercome the same by assaults, kept them besieged the space of thre whole yeeres, & in the end, through extreame famine, constrained them to yeld themselves vnto the mercy of the Romanes, which was such, that after they had put to the sword all the men of warre that were within it, and killed the Maiestates thereof, ruined and cast downe to the ground the walles of the Citie: and Seuerus afterwards (to satisfie his cruelty) spoiled the Citizens of all their rights, franchises and liberties; giuing moreouer the Land and possessions vnto the Perinthians. And thus, this most famous Citie remained in miserable calamitie, vntill such time as Constantine the great Emperour remouing from Rome, did reedifie the same.

*Byzantium
ruined by Se-
uerus the Em-
perour.*

But before I write any thing of the reedifying of Byzantium of Constantine the great: giue mee leaue to shew you the cause wherefore Constantine remoued from Rome.

*The cause
wherefore
Constantine
remoued
from Rome.*

2. Thessal. 2. 7. S. Paul prophesying of the reuealing of Antichrist, saith thus: Yee know what withholdeth that he might be reuealed in his time, &c. Which hinderance was the Romane Emperours, which were first to depart from Rome, and giue place to the Popes, because, both Emperours and Popes could not raigne together in one Citie. And that hinderance was taken away long since, when Constantine the great translated his imperiall Seat to Constantinople, and indowd the Popes with the Citie of Rome, and a great part of Italy lying about it.

The Emperours then being farre off, and (by reason of continuall warres with Saracens and enemies in the East) not able to maintaine their own right in the West, the Popes incroached vpon them too far, and vsurped so much authoritie, that they

discarded them cleane in Italy, and at their pleasure set vp other Emperours in the West, but such as would take an oath to bee subiect to the Apostolike See of Rome, and acknowledge the Popes to be vniuersall Bishops. So the hinderance was taken away when Constantine remoued to Constantinople, and Antichrist was manifestly disclosed not long after when Boniface the third obtained the title of Vniuersall Bishop, which was 900. yeres agoe, for (as Gregorie saith) none but Antichrist would assume vnto him such a title.

But yet Constantine had no regard to any prophetic, when hee remoued at first from Rome to Byzantium, and there settled his Emperiall pallace: but he respected onely a more commodious gouernement of those matters and kingdomes of his that lay Eastward, which at that time were miserably disquieted by the Parthians and Persians. For Constantinople did seem to be so situated (whereas otherwise Constantine had once thought to haue settled elsewhere) as that it was (as you would say,) the navel or middelt vnto the whole Romane iurisdiction, which, as we know, spread it selfe farre and nere: and yet it could not possibly otherwise fall out, because that so the Romane Empire might become double headed, & haue those two horns which God befoze had reuealed. So the prouidence of God guided this whole enterprize of Constantine, and so fulfilled what himselfe had decreed.

Whereby you may perceiue two causes wherefoze Constantine remoued from Rome.

1. The first more secret in the prouidence of God, that the prophetic of the Apostle Paul, 2. Thessal. 2. 7. might be fulfilled.

2. The second more publike and better knowen to all, viz. that Constantine the great Emperour of the Romanes, seeking to resist the courses and robberies which the Parthes daily vsed towards the Romanes, deliberated to transport the Empire into the East parts, and there to build a large Citie: which first hee minded to haue builded in Sardique, and afterwards in Troyada a countrey of high Phrygia nere vnto the cape Sigee, in the place where sometime stood the Citie of Troy, which he began to reedifie, and to repaire the foundations thereof. But being by a

Revela-

Revelation in the night inspired to change the place, caused to be recommenced the workes of Calcedon, where certaine Eagles (as Zonarus writeth) being flowne thither, tooke in their bills the masons lines, and crossing the streete, let them fall neere vnto Byzantium. Whereof the Emperour being aduertised, taking the same for a good signe and diuine instruction, after hee had taken view of the place, called backe the masters of his workes from Calcedon, caused the City to be repaired and amplified, which, according to his name, he called Constantinople, notwithstanding that at the first he had called the same new Rome. Whereupon it came to passe, that both in generall Counsels, and in the decrees of Emperours, mention is made of two Romes: one, the olde, which is the true Rome, built by Romulus; the other, the new, which is Constantinople, which also began to hold vp the head, by vertue of the priuiledges and prerogatiues of old Rome.

Constantinople was likewise called Ethuse and Antonie, but by the Grecians Stimboli, and of the Turks Stambolda, which in their language signifieth a large City, and so it is called by them at this day.

Constantinople
is called by
the Turkes
Stambolda.

The Emperour now seeing his Citie builded and sufficiently peopled, compassed the same with walles, towers and ditches, building therein many sumptuous Temples, adorning it with many magnifike buildings, and necessary workes as well public as private.

And afterwards for the more beautifying thereof, caused to be brought from Rome diuers Antiquities worthy of memorie, and amongst others the Palladium of ancient Troy, that is, the image of Pallas in Troy, which he caused to be set in the place of Placote the great colunne of Porphyre which was set vp in the same place. Neere vnto which he caused to be erected a Statue of brasse, to the likenesse of Apollo, of a maruailous bignesse, in which place hee ordained his name to be set vp. But in the time of the Emperour Alexis Comnenus this Statue, through a great and impetuous tempest, was cast down to the ground, and broken all to pieces.

This Emperour liued there many yeeres most prosperously

in happy estate, as likewise did many of his successours, but not altogether exempted from persecutions, as well by wars, fires, pestilence, earth-quakes, as sundry other calamities, untill such time as God purposing to punish the people for their sins, through negligence of Emperours, stirred up Mahomet the second of that name, and the eighth Emperour unto the Turkes, who being moued with an earnest desire to bring the Christians unto decay, and thereby to augment his Empire, being beyond measure iealous to see this noble City so flourish before his eyes, went with a maruellous power both by sea and by land, to giue a furious siege vnto the City: The end and issue whereof was such, that after a long siege, battery, and diuers assaults, the Infidels hauing gotten the wals, with a great hurlyburly and fury entred into the city: where at the first entry they made a maruellous slaughter of the poore assieged Christians, without sparing any age or degree. The Emperour Constantine they killed in the preease, as he thought to haue saued himselfe; and after that they had cut off his head, in derision and ignominy, they carried the same vpon the point of a speare, round about the Campe and City. And afterwards Mahomet not contenting himselfe with the violating and deflouring of the Emperours wife, daughters, and other Ladies of honour, by a sauage cruelty, caused them in his preeence to be dismembred and cut in peeces. During the time of the sacking (which continued three daies) there was no kinde of fornication, Sodometry, sacrilege, nor cruelty, by them left vnexecuted.

The death of
Constantine
the Emperour.

They spoiled the incomparable Temple of S. Sophia (which was built by the Emperour Iustinian) of all ornaments and halowed vessels, and made thereof a stable, and a brodeell for buggerers and whores.

The Temple
of S. Sophia
was made a
stewes.

This lamentable losse of Constantinople, being chiefe of the Orientall Empire, and likewise of the City of Perah, by the Turkes called Gallata, being the seat of trade of the Geneuoes, lying hard by Constantinople, vpon the other side of the Channell, was in the yeere of our Sauour 1453. March 29. (some doe say of Aprill, and others of May) after it had remained vnder the dominion of the Christians 1198. yeeres.

But

But this is a marvellous thing, and worthy to be noted, that Constantinople being reedified and new set up by Constantine the sonne of S. Helene (whom some report to haue bene an Englishwoman bozne at Cholchester) after the proportion and likeness of Rome, was by another Constantine, sonne of another Helene, taken, sacked, and brought into the hands of the Turkes, which for euer is like to be (in the iudgement of man) an irreparable damage vnto al Christendome. Yet the Turkes haue a Prophecie, that as the Empire was gotten by Mahomet, so by another of that name Mahomet it shall be lost againe.

Mahomet, after hee had thus taken the City, resolving to keepe there the seat of his Empire, caused (with all diligence) the wals to be new made, and certaine other ruinated places to be repaired. And in stead of the great number of the people that were there slaine and carried away as prisoners, he caused to be brought thither, out of all the Countreies and Cities by him conquered, a certaine number of men, women, and children, with their faculties and riches, whom he permitted there to liue according to the institutions and precepts of such Religion as it pleased them to obserue, and to exercise with all safety, their handicrafts and merchandises; which ministred an occasion vnto an infinite multitude of Lewes and Marannes, diuen out of Spaine, for to come and dwell there: By meanes whereof, in very short time the City began to increase in trafficke, riches, and abundance of people.

The policie
of Mahomet.

This Mahomet was the first founder of the great Seralia (where the great Turke now vsually dwelleth) which he builded at the entry of the channell, about one of the corners of the City, vpon the Promontorie Chrysoseras, which afterwards by the great Turkes which successiuelly haue dwelled there, hath bene greatly beautified and augmented.

He founded likewise vpon one of the Mounts of the same City, a sumptuous Muskia or Church, with an Amarathe and College, enduing them all with great yearly reuenues: which is not to be marvelled at, for fortune was so fauourable vnto him, that after he had ruinated the Empire of Constantinople and Trapezonde, he tooke from the Christians 12. Kingdomes;
and

and 200. Cities; so that, by reason of his great prowesses and Conquests, the name and title of [Great] was giuen vnto him, and to this day remaineth vnto the house of the Ottomans: As the Turke who died about foure yeres since, was called Sultan Mahomet, the Grand Chan of Turkey, and the fourteenth of the Line of Ottoman. And his sonne which now raigneth (being not yet aboue twenty yeres of age) is called Sultan Achomet the fifteenth Grand Chan of the Line of Ottoman: and writeth himselfe also (as his Predecessors haue done) King of the blacke and white Seas, and of the holy Cities Mecha and Ierusalem:

Proicit ampullas & sesquipedalia verba:

Lofty words he casteth out,

And arrogant titles sends about.

Perah or
Gallata.

Duer against Constantinople about the Seralia point, on the other side the water, there is another City called Gallata or Perah, which (in ancient time) was called Cornubizantij. It is a City of great antiquity, builded by the Genoezes. It is called by the Greekes vulgarly Perah, which is a Greeke word, signifying beyond, because it is situated beyond the Canall. But by the Turkes it is called Gallata.

Of fearfull fires and terrible Earth-quakes,
*which haue happened within
Constantinople.*

ZOnoras the Constantinopolitan Historian maketh mention in his Histories, of two fearfull fires which happened vnto Constantinople, whereof the first was in the time and Empire of Leon the great, spreading it selfe from the North vnto the South, along by Bosphorus, to wit, the length of one of the Seas to the other, and was so horrible and furious for the space of foure daies, that it deuoured and brought to ashes the whole beauty of the City, namely, the place where the Senate and Citizens (chosen to deliberate vpon common affaires) did assemble. There was also burned another princely house, and a Palace

Wallace ioyning vnto the caue or den called Nymphce, and diuers other Churches and priuate houses.

The second fire which was in the time and raigne of the Emperour Basil, lightned in such sort, that it compassed the market of Copper, and consumed to ashes the houses and streets thereabouts with y^e Wallace, within which was a Librarie of 120000. volumes of Bookes, and the Statue of a Dragon of the length of 120. foot, which was w^ritten in letters of gold; the Illiads, and the Odise of Homer. And moreover, burned the most renowned simulachres of Juno, of Samos, of Minerva, of Lynde, of Venus, and of Guide; and finally deuoured the most pleasant places of the Citie.

Hereunto may I adde a third fire which befell the same Citie Anno Dom. 1607. October 14. wherein were burned 3000. houses together vnder Sultan Achomer, the 15. Grand-Chan of the line of Ottoman, who now raigneth.

Of two fearefull Earth-quakes which happened to CONSTANTINOPLE.

TH E said Zonaras reciteth, that during the raigne of Anastasius chosen vnto the Empire of the East parts, there happened such a great earthquake, that it ruined euen to the foundations, a great number of buildings, not onely at Constantinople, but likewise in Bythinia, and other places thereabout.

But the last (whereof diuers worthy Autho^rs haue w^ritten, namely Munster in his Geographic) was so strange & fearefull for the space of 18. dayes continually, that with horrible fearefulness & dammage, it cast downe to the ground the walles of the Citie, and all the buildings towards the sea side, and overthrow all the ditches. It did also cast downe the Tower where the Turk kept his munition, with fise others more. The house of Tribute which stood nere vnto the walle, was overthrowen euen to the foundation into the sea, with the Leadings of the waters and conduits, which, with incredible expences had beene made to leade the waters out of the Danube into the

Citie, were for the most part broken and bzuised. And the chanell which is betwixt Constantinople and Perah was so mo-
ued, that by great surges it cast the water ouer the walles of
both the Cities.

But the worst of all was, that more then 13000. persons
remained dead on an heape. This great Earthquake happe-
ned in the moneth of September, in the yeere of grace 1509.
in the raigne of Baiazeth the second of that name, and the 9.
Emperour vnto the Turkes (which succeeded Mahomet the se-
cond) who, with all diligence caused the walles of the Citie to
be repaired.

The rest of the noble Antiquities which presently are to be
found at Constantinople, are the Hippodrome, which the Turkes
doe call Armaiden, which is the place where in times past the
Emperours made the horses to run for the pleasure and dele-
station of the people, which beheld the same vpon a stage or
theater, which now is altogether ruined. In the middelt of this
place, was set vp vpon foure bowles of fine marble, a faire O-
belisque of coloured stone, all of one piece, 50. cubits high, beset
with letters Hieroglificke; and nere to it is a great columnne, in
the which are carued by histories the things memoizable, which
haue bene done in this Hippodrome.

There is also another great columnne nere vnto it of marble,
and one of brasse, made by singular arte, in forme of thre ser-
pents, woonge one within another. And diuers other Antiqui-
ties which are dispersed in diuers places of the Citie; as, the
Palace of Constantine the great, her first restorer, which ioyn-
eth vnto the walles nere vnto the corner which is towards
the West. The Sepulcher of the same Constantine, which
is madeall of Porphyre, being in a corner of a streete, the most
filthiest in all the Citie.

The Sepul-
cher of Con-
stantine, of
Porphyre.

And going towards the gate of Seliuree, is to be seene a great
Columnne of marble, historied after the manner of those of An-
tonic and Adrian which are at Rome.

Moreouer, there are Conduit pipes, and diuers Cesternes
vaulted, supported, some by vaults, and other some by a great
number of pillers, and diuers other fragments of Antiquities.

There

There are also two places in Constantinople at this day, like ^{Bezeftan.} unto the Exchange in London, called the Bezeftan, distinguished by these names, The old Bezeftan, and, The new Bezeftan, wherein all sorts of commodities are to be bought, as in the Royall Exchange in London, and greater variety, as veluets, silkes, and sattins, and waste-coats ready made of all sorts of silke, finely quilted and curiously wrought, with curious handkerchiefes of exquisite worke, and many other commodities, which were too long to set downe. But these Bezeftans are not open all the day, but at certaine houres, v^z. from nine of the clocke in the morning, to three or foure in the afternone; and not euery day neither, but on certaine daies in the weeke.

There is also a vsual market in Constantinople, wherein they sell men and women of all ages as ordinarily as we doe cattle in ^{Markets of men.} England, which are (for the most part) Christians, such as the Turkes take captiues in Hungarie or other places where they ouercome: Their custome is to make slaues of all they can take alive, and (at their returne) to sell them in the open market. If Christians be moued in compassion to buy them, because they are Christians, the Turkes will sell them exceeding deare to them, but cheape to a Musselman (as they call themselves) that is, true beleeuers. But if they cannot get their owne price for them, they will enforce them to turne Turks, and to serue them in all seruile labours as the Israelites did the Egyptians.

Upon the corner of the Citie, which stretcheth towards Galapoly, nere vnto the sea side, there is a very strong Castle compassed with 7. great towers, & enuironed with high and strong walles, well furnished with artillery; which Castle is by the Turkes called Iadicule, but commonly, The seven Towers. ^{Of the seven Towers.} For the keeping whereof, there is a Captaine called Disdragla, a man of great reueneues and Authoritie, which ordinarily hath vnder him 500. dead payes, called Affarelies, which haue all been Ienesaries, and haue euery one of them for their wages 5000. Aspers by the yere. And there the great Turke keepeth such Guard, for that he and other Emperours Turkes, his predecessors, haue alwayes there kept the Treasures, & yet the Grand-Signior commeth thither very seldome. This Castle also with

seven Towers (commonly called The seven Towers) is a Prison for great men, like unto the Tower of London.

There are also two other strong Castles which I haue seene towards the Blacke Sea (called Mare Euxinum) wherinto they put prisoners of whom they make great account, and for whom they expect great rancome.

At the Blacke sea we saw Pompeis Piller of marble, erected on a rocky Island, neere unto the shoare, whereon some of our company wrote their names, viz. master Robert Yong, Gentleman (who also there wrote the name of our noble Prince HENRY)

Nathaniel Persuall.

John Milwarde.

Thomas Marson, and others.

And on the shoare neere unto the Blacke Sea, there is a Lanthorne as high as a steeple, and on the top thereof a great pan of liquoz, in darke nights continually burning to giue warning to ships how neere they approach unto the shoare. For it is a very dangerous shoare, and it is therefore called the Blacke Sea, not because the waters thereof are any whit blacker then others, but from the dangerous euents, because in blacke and darke nights many ships are cast away, rushing either vpon rockes or sands: as the Red Sea also in Egypt is not therefore called the Red Sea, because the waters thereof are redder than others, but (as some thinke) because the waters were turned into blood when Moses wrought miracles before Pharaoh. But this reason I doe not so well approue, because we doe not reade that the sea was turned into blood, but the Riuer, so that they could not drinke of the Riuer, nor the fish liue therein. But I like better of their iudgement who say it is called the Red Sea, because of the red grauell and red bull-rushes which still grow in great abundance by the shoare thereof.

The Blacke sea is not farre from Constantinople; for we tooke boat from thence in the morning, and were at the Blacke Sea before none, & hauing seene Pompeis piller, we went on shoare, and tooke wine and other victuals with vs by into the Lanthorne and there dined, and returned to Constantinople by supper time.

Mortane Countesse

My brother Peter Biddulph in right humble manner saluteth you, and that vertuous Gentle-woman your wife. I vnderstand by a Letter which I lately receiued from him dated at Anchona, that he had bene at Rome, in the yere of Iubile: but at this present he is either in Venice or in some other principal City in Italy, where hee cutteth Diamonds, Rubies, Saphiers, Emrods, and all other sorts of precious Stones. I wrote for him to come vnto me to Aleppo in Syria, to bee factor for a worshipfull Merchant of our Company: but he answered me that he had learned not to be another mans man so long as he could be his owne, according to that versicle.

Alserius non sit, qui suus esse potest.

that is:

Let not him a mans seruants be,
Who can liue well, and may be free.

Whereby I perceiued that his purpose was to folloio the trade of a Lapidarie, and buying and selling precious Stones, which he buyeth rough and rouged: and when he hath smoothed them, and curiously wrought them, then he selleth them againe. Yet I expect his conuning hither before many yeres be expired: for I vnderstand he hath a purpose to trauell to Spahan in Persia, and to other of the chiefe Cities there to buy precious Stones, which are brought thither from India and other places. And his direct way thither is to trauell thoro Siria, and from thence to Babylon in Assyria; wherefore I make account he will visit me in his iourney thither. And I doubt not but hee will salute you with many letters before his departure out of Christendome; for he writeth vnto mee that you by your kindnesse haue bound him vnto you in bond of perpetuall gratefulnesse; which, though he be vnable to requite, yet hee is not vnwilling to record. Hee hath bene in most of the chiefe Cities in Italy, Germany, and the low Countries, and in Geneva, Sauoy, Spaine, and in all the chiefe Cities of France; and is better able to acquaint you with the state of those Countries then I am; to whom I refer you for satisfaction of your expectation therein.

Many other matters I haue to acquaint you withal, concerning the manners, gouernement, Religion and discipline of the

The trauels of certaine Englishmen

**Inhabitants in these Countries : but fearing to bee ouertedi-
ous vnto you by interrupting your serious affaires with ouer
prolixe and superfluous writings, I surcease (for pre-
sent) any further to sollicite you. Of the rest,
heereafter (if God permit.) If you write heere-
after vnto mee, direct your letters to
Aleppo in Syria, for there I hope
to bee before your letters can
come; and from thence
shall you heare
from mee.**

Interim vale.

Sum tuu', esto meus, saluet vtrumq; Deus.

GVILIELMVS BIDDVLPHVS.



A LETTER WRITTEN
from *Aleppo* in *Syria Comagena*, wherein
is discoursed of a voyage from *Constantinople*
to *Syria*, with such memorable matters as were obser-
ued in the way, and of the Religion, Government, Man-
ners, Life, and Customes, of the Turkes, Moores,
Arabians, Greekes, and other Nations
theredwelling or sojourning.

(* * * *)

(. . .)

Salutem in Christo, &c.



Albeit (deare friend) since my com-
ming into Syria (which is now
2. yeres fully expired) I haue not
as yet saluted you with any let-
ters (notwithstanding your of-
ten prouoking of mee by your let-
ters to more diligence in wri-
ting) yet I pray you impute it
not vnto mee for vngratefulnessse
or forgetfulnessse: for no continu-
ance of time, or distance of place,
shall make mee forget you. For although I am now many
thousand miles distant from you, yet I haue changed but the
aire, I remaine still the same man, and of the same minde, ac-
cording to that old verse, though spoken in another sense,

Caelum

Caelum, non animos mutant qui trans mare currunt.

That is,

They that ouer the sea from place to place doe passe,
Change but the aire, their minde is as it was.

And God forbid I should forget you : for I haue learned, that he who hath deserued well, ought not to be forgotten, but with all duties of loue and kindnesse remembred and regarded. And that foule vice of ingratitude I haue alwaies abhorred ; yea the very suspicion thereof I haue euer detested, as a vice most odious and detestable both to God and all good men. Wherefore if all loue require loue againe, I were most unkind if I would not requite your loue towards me, with mutuall loue and gratefull memorie. But the cause of my long silence hath bene, rather a desire to see you in presence, than to salute you in absence : for I am weary of this uncomfortable Countrey, and did thinke to haue repaired towards my natie Countrey long before this time, which I desire as earnestly to see, as Vlysses did to see the smoake of his Countrey before he died ; and pray with the banished man in his Exile,

Sedibus in patrijs det mihi posse mori.

Ouid.

God grant I may die in my owne Countrey.

Aneas.

Yet when I remember how the Heathen man could comfort himselfe in his calamities, and say, *Dabit Deus his quoque finem* : God will giue an end to these miseries : And againe, *Forſan & hac olim meminisse iuuabit* ; Perhaps it will delight vs to remember it heereafter : I, a poore Christian, liuing amongst Heathen men, doe comfort my selfe with this confidence, that he which brought Iacob from Padan Aram in Mesopotamia to his owne countrey in safety, after twenty yeeres seruice ; and Naomi after ten yeeres sojourning in idolatrous Moab, to Bethlehem Ephrata her owne Countrey ; the same God, in his good time, will bring mee from this Heathenish Babylon, to Israel his people, and English Sion, where, with the true Israelites, the remembrance of Babylon will make me sing more sweetly in Sion. In the meane time, though I want the sweet society, comfort and conference of you and other my kinde friends (whose remembrance is comfortable vnto me) yet I will not cease by writing to supply that
duty

duty which I cannot perfozme by speaking, hoping and expecting the like from you; for nothing can be more comfortable to me in this strange countrey, than often to heare from my friends, and by mutuall writing to be acquainted with the affaires of each other.

The dolefull and lamentable beginning of your last letter made me exceeding sorrowfull; for therein you acquainted me with the death of blessed Quene Elizabeth, of late and famous memorie; at the hearing whereof not onely I and our English Nation mourned, but many other Christians who were never in Christendome, but bozne and brought by in Heathen countries, wept to heare of her death, and said she was the most famous Quene that euer they heard or read of since the world began.

Queene Elizabeth was famous throught out the whole world, & her death bewailed by heathen people.

But the ending of your letter comforted vs againe, and mitigated our mourning, and gaue vs occasion to vse that verse of Sybill concerning the branch of the holy tree, Virg. Aenid li. 6.

Primo auxilio non deficit alter

Aureus, & similis fronde scit virga metallo:

When one bough broken is,

Another springs as fresh in sight,

Of gold, and twigs are euer like,

With buds of metall bright.

And (as my duty was) I appointed one day to be kept holy, which we spent in praier, and preaching, and thanksgiuing vnto God for the happy aduancement of so noble, wise, learned, and religious a King ouer vs. And in signe of ioy, we feasted and triumphed in such sort, that the very Heathen people were partakers with vs of our ioy. And I beseech God continue such ioyfull daies vnto our Land so long as the Sunne and Moone endureth. Amen.

Now, because the nature of man is desirous of newes, and (as it is said) the first question of an English man, What newes? I know you expect from me to heare of such newes as this countrey affoordeth. Wherefore (in some measure to satisfie your expectation) as in my former letters directed to you from Constantinople, I acquainted you with my voyage thither, and

¶

such

such Antiquities and memorable matters as I saw and obserued there; so the Subject of this present letter shal be my Voyage from Thracia to Syria, with such observable circumstances as I haue noted there since my comming into this countrey.

And first of all I giue you to vnderstand, that after my departure from Constantinople, the first place we touched at, was the 2. Castles at the Hellespont, about 220. miles distant frō Constantinople, where the order is, for all ships to stay three daies, to the end that if any slaues be run away from their masters, or theues haue stollen away any thing, they may thither be pursued in three daies, before the ships passe: And then at three daies end, the ship must be searched for goods contra bando, and the Grand-signior passe shewed for all the passengers in the ship; and then (their vsuall duties paied) they may set saile and away. Yet if the master of the ship pay extraordinarily, they may more speedily be dispatched: and many giue very liberally (when they haue a good winde) rather than they will be staied many houres.

That is,
goods for-
bidden.

Pontus.

From thence we sailed betwene Mœoris and Tenedos, in the sea called Pontus. For although sometime in the Poets, e- uery sea be called Pontus (as Ouid in his Booke *De Tristibus* speaketh,

Omnia Pontus erant, decerant quoque littora Ponto:

That is,

All was sea on euery side,
And no firme land could be espide.

And againe,

Nil nisi Pontus & aer;

I see nothing but the aire aboue, and the sea beneath:)
Yet in this place there is a proper sea called Pontus, and a coun- try also ioining to the same sea, called Pontus, mentioned Act. 2. 9. which country Pontus containeth these countries, Cappado- cia, Cholchis, Armenia, with others: and especially Cholchis (whence Iason with the Argonautes, by the helpe of Medeas skil, did fetch the golden flæce) is most conspicuous on Asi side, to them that saile thow the sea Pontus. From thence we came to Chaos, where we staied a few daies.

From

From Chios we set saile with a very good winde, which brought vs amongst the 53. Iles in the Arches called Cyclades or Sporades: And then, by a contrary winde, we were driuen to Samos, which is an Ile before Ionia, ouer against Ephelus, where we ancozed vntill we had a good winde, and then sailed by Andros an Ile, one of the Cyclades, and had a very good winde vntill we came to Rhodos, commonly called Rhodes, Rhode. which is an Ile in the Carpathian sea, nere Caria, where we were becalmed. It is called the Carpathian sea, of Carpathus, an Ile in the middelt betwixt Rhodes and Creet.

From Rhodes we came to Cyprus, a famous and fruitfull Cyprus. Island in the sea Carpathium, betweene Cilicia and Syria, which was once conquered by Richard the First, King of England. In this Ile Venus was greatly honoured. There is still a Citie therein called Paphia, built by Paphus, who dedicated it to Venus. But the chiefest Cities in Cyprus are Famogusta and Nicosia. There is great store of cotten-woollgrowing in this Island, and exceeding good wine made here, and the best dimetey, with other good commodities. From hence a French Gentleman (who came in our ship from Constantinople) imbarcked himselfe for Ioppa, with a purpose to goe to Ierusalem. Ioppa is not two Ioppa. daies sailing from Cyprus with a good winde: and Ioppa is but thirty miles from Ierusalem by land. Cyprus was vnder the gouernment of the Signiory of Venice; but now it is inhabited by Greekes, and gouerned by Turkes.

But our Ship from Cyprus went to Tripoly in Syria, a City Tripoly in on the maine land of Syria, nere vnto Mount Lybanus, which Syria. is a mountaine of three daies iourney in length, reaching from Tripoly nere to Damascus. Whilest our ship staid in the rode at Tripoly, I and some others rode vp to Mount Lybanus to see Lybanus the Cedar trees there, and lodged the first night at the Bishops house of Eden, who vsed vs very kindly. It is but a little village, and called by the Turkes, Anchora, but most vsually by the Christians there dwelling it is called Eden, not the garden of Eden, (which place is vnknown vnto this day) but because it is a pleasant place, resembling in some sort the garden of Eden (as the simple inhabitants thereof suppose) therefore it is called

Eden. This Bishop was borne in the same parish, but brought
up at Rome : his name was Franciscus Amyra, by whom I vn-
derstood, that the Pope of Rome many yeeres since sent vnto
the Christians inhabiting Mount Lybanus, to perswade them
to embrace the Romish Religion, and yeld themselves to the
Church of Rome, making large promises vnto them if they
would so doe : whereof they deliberated long, but in the end
yelded, vpon condition they might haue liberty to vse their
owne Liturgie, and Ceremonies, and Lents (for they strictly
obserue foure Lents in the yeere) and other customes. Euer
since which time, the Pope hath and doth maintaine some of
their children at Rome. These Christians which dwell vpon
Mount Lybanus, are called Maronites : they are very simple and
ignorant people, yet ciuill, kinde, and curteous to strangers.
There are also many Turkes dwelling on the same mountaine,
and an Emeer or great Lord, called Emeer Vseph, who gouer-
neth all the rest, both Christians and Turkes, being himselfe a
Mahometan, yet one who holdeth the gouernment of Mount Ly-
banus in despight of the great Turke, and hath done a long
time.

Cedars were
plentifull in
Solomons
time, but
none very
rare.

From Eden we rode ten miles further vpon the mountaine, to
see certaine Cedar trees, where we saw 24. tall Cedar trees
growing together, as bigge as the greatest oakes, with diuers
rowes of branches one ouer another, stretching straight out, as
though they were kept by Art. Although we read of great store of
Cedars which haue growen on Mount Lybanus, yet now there
are very few, for we saw none but these 24. neither heard of
any other but in one place more. At these Cedars many No-
stranes met vs, and led vs to their villages.

From these Cedars we returned towards Tripoly another
way, descending by the side of the Mount towards a village of
the Maroniticall Christians, called Hatcheeth, where (as we were
descending downe the side of the Mountaine) all the men, wo-
men, and children, came out of their houses to behold vs : And
when we were yet farre off riding towards them, they gaue
a ioyfull shout all together iointly, to expresse their ioy for our
comming. And when we came nere, their women with chaf-
fing dishes

Anglishes of coales burnt incense in our way, and their Casse-
les, that is, their Churchmen (with blew shashes about their
heads) made crosses with their fingers towards vs (as their
manner is in signe of welcome) and blessed vs, giuing God
thankes that he had brought Ch�istian Frankes (that is, free-
men) of such farre countreies as they vnderstood we were of, to
come to visit them.

So soone as we were dismounted from our horses, the chiefe
Shch, with all the rest of their ancientest men, came and brought
vs to the chiefe house of the parish, called the Townehouse or
Church-house, and there spread carpets and table-cloathes on
the ground (as their manner is) and made vs all sit downe; and
euery one that was able, brought flasks of such good chere
as they had, to welcome vs, which was many bottles or in-
gesters of exceeding good wine, with oliues, sallets, egges, and
such like things, as on the sudden they had ready, and set them
before vs; and both by the cherefulness of their countenan-
ces, gestures of their bodies, and presents of such present
things as they had, expessed their gladnesse for our coming;
and would also haue prepared hens, kids, and other good chere,
but we would not suffer them. This was about 11. or 12. of
the clocke. They would haue had vs continue with them all
night, and with great importunity craued it; but we vnder-
standing that the Patriarch was but thre miles off, at a vil-
lage called Sharry, we went to salute him, who hearing of our
coming (albeit he were at a feast amongst all his neighbours)
came to meet vs, and saluted vs, and brought vs all in amongst
his neighbours into a roome fouresquare, and round about be-
set with carpets and table-cloathes on the ground, and such
chere as the season of the yeere did affoord, set thereon, and
made vs all sit downe, and conferred with vs of our countrey,
and many other matters, sauing matters of Religion, for the
poore man had no Latine, and little learning in any other Lan-
guage; only he had the Syriac (which was his naturall lan-
guage) with the Turkish and Arabian tongue. After we had
spent one houre with him, we left him with his neighbours at
Sharry, where we found him, for he could not conueniently

Shch, signi-
feth an an-
cient man.

come from them : for their manner is, when they feast, to sit from midday vntill midnight, and sometimes all night, neuer all together rising from their good chære, but now and then one by intercourses, as occasion requireth, returning againe speedily. Yet he sent with vs threemen to bring vs to his own house nere vnto a village (foure miles distant from Sharry) called Boloza, but vulgarly Blouza, from whence we descended downe the side of another part of the mountaine, and in the middle of the descending of this mountaine was the Patriarkes house, called Kanobeen kadilcha Mir-iam in the Syriac tongue, but in Latine, Cœnobium sanctæ Mariæ ; that is, The Monasterie of Saint Mary. Duer against the Patriarkes house is an high steepy mountaine, from whence the water runneth downe into a deepe valley betwixt the Patriarkes house and the hill, and in the fall, the water maketh an exceeding great noise, like vnto that Catadupa in Ethiopia, where the fall of Nilus maketh such a noise, that the people are made deafe therewith that dwell nere it. This place is somewhat like vnto it in fall, but not in effect : for this water being not so great as Nilus, maketh not the like noise, neither worketh the like effect. There is also an extraordinary Eccho thereabout.

That is, Lord
Ioseph.

One side of the Patriarkes house is a naturall rocke, the other of hewen stones and squared timber : a very strong house, but not very large, nor spetious to behold. So are also many of their houses, in most of their villages, built against a rocke, as a wall vnto one side of it, especially Emeer Vleph his house, the greatest part thereof being hewed out of the liuely rocke, and the passage or descending vnto it so narrow and dangerous, that it is counted inuincible, which maketh him to hold out against the Turke, and to dominere in this mountaine, will he, will he.

It is a most intricate mountaine with hilles and valleyes, woods and riuers, and fruitfull pastures, olives, vines, and figtrees, goates, sheepe, and other cattle. It is also exceeding high, hauing snow on the top all the yere long.

At this Monastery of S. Mary (which is the Patriarches house) we lodged all night, and both on Saturday at Euening
Prayer,

Prayer, and on Sunday at morning Prayer, we both heard and sawe the manner of their Service in the Syriac tongue, both read and sung very reuerently, with Confessions, Prayers, Thankesgiuings, the Psalmes of Dauid sung, and Chapters both out of the old Testament and the new distinctly read. It reioyced me greatly to see their order: and I obserued in these ancient Christians called Nazarites, the antiquitie of vsing set formes of Prayers in Churches, and also the necessitie thereof, that the people might haue something to say Amen vnto, being read in their mother tongue, that they may learne to pray priuately by those Prayers which they daily heare read publickely. This is too much neglected in England, God grant reformation thereof.

There is no place in all the world but foure parishes or villages on this mountaine where they speake the Syriac tongue naturally at this day. And these are these foure villages, which I named before; at all which places we had kind entertainment, viz. 1. Eden, called by the Turkes Anchora. 2. Hatcheeth. 3. Sharry. 4. Boloza, called vulgerly Blouza. And these people are called Nostranes quash Nazaritans, as it were Nazarites, and none but they. But more generally they are called Maronites, but this name is common to them with others.

But 4. Parishes in all the world which speake Syriac.

There are dwelling on one side of mount Lybanus towards the foote of the mountaine (and in some other places in that Contrie) a kind of Christians called Drusies, who came into the contrie with king Baldwyne and Godfrey of Bullin, when they conquered that countrey, (whose predecessors or ancestors are thought to haue bene Frenchmen) and afterwards when the Saracens recouered it againe, these men (whome they now call Drusies) fled into the mountaines to saue themselves; and there dwelling long, in the end their posteritie forgat all Christianity, yet vsed still Baptisme, and retained still the names of Christians, whome the Turcomen call Rasties, that is, Infidels, because they eate swines flesh, which is forbidden by the Turkes lawe.

Drusies.

These Turcomanni are kind, and simple people, dwelling alwayes in the fields, following their flocks, bozne and brought vp, liuing and dying in tents, and when their flocks and herds remoue

Turcomanny.

remoue

remoue, then all their men, women and children remoue with their household-stuffe, and houses too, which are but tents made to remoue, after the manner of the ancient Israelites: and where they finde good pasture, there they pitch their tents; the men following their flocks of sheepe and heardes of Cattle; the women keepe their tents, and spend their time in spinning, or carding, or knitting, or some household huswifery, not spending their time in gossiping and gadding abroad from place to place, and from house to house, from ale-house to wine-tauerne, as many idle huswives in England doe.

Janisaries,
are souldiers.

Yet sometimes are these simple soules abused by Janisaries, who in traauiling by them take from them perforce victuals for themselves and for their horses, and giue them nothing but sore stripes if they but murmur against them. But when Christian Merchants passe by them, they will (of their owne accord) kindly present them.

We returned from mount Lybanus to Tripoly by such an intricate way, that if we had not had a guide with vs, we should haue lost our selues.

Nere vnto Tripoly there is a plaine at least one mile in length, full of Olive trees and Figge trees.

A mountaine
of sand.

At the foote of this mountaine, nere vnto Tripoly, there is a sandy mount which hath arisen (in the memoire of some old men there yet liuing) where there was none before; and it groweth still bigger and bigger, and there is a prophecy of it, that in time it shall ouerwhelme the towne.

Tripoly hath the Etimologic (as some say) of two Greeke wordes, viz. *tri* and *polis* because the Citie hath bene thise built.

First, on a rocky Island where it was ouerwhelmed with water.

Secondly, on the Marine nere vnto the sea, where it was often sacked by Cursares.

And now thirdly, a mile from the sea, where it is annoyed with sande.

Our ship being not ready to set saile at our returne from the mount, but staying partly to dispatch their businesse, and partly
for

for a good wind; we traualled by land two daies iourney, to see Tyrus and Sidon, hard by the sea. And at Sidon wee saw the Tombe of Zabulon the sonne of Iacob, held in great estimation, and reuerent acount at this present day.

Tyrus is now called (by the Turkes) Sur, because there be-
ginneeth the land of Siria, which they call Sur; Tyrus is destroy-
ed, and no such Citie now standing, onely the name of the place
remaineth, and the place is still knowen where it stood. Eight
miles from Tyrus towards the East is the Citie Sarepta, of the
Sidonians, where the Prophet Elias raised the Widowes sonne
from death to life.

We saw also Baruta, where sometimes was a great trade for
Merchants, but from thence they remoued it to Damascus, and
from Damascus to Tripoly, and of late, from Tripoly to Sidon.
Ioppa is not farre from these parts, oftentimes Barkes come
from the one to the other.

At our returne wee went aboard, and presently set saile for Scanderone, (as it is now called by Turkes:) otherwise called A-
lexandretta by the Christians, which is the very bottome and
vtmost border of all the straights. The ayre is very corrupt,
and infecteth the bodie, and corrupteth the blood of such as con-
tinue there many daies, partly by reason of the dregs of the sea,
which are driuen thither: and partly by reason of two high
mountaines which keepe a way the sunne from it a great part of
the day. And it is very dangerous for strangers to come on
shoare before the sunne be two houres high, and haue dyed by
the vapors of the ground, or to stay on shoare after sunne set-
ting. The waters also nere vnto the towne are very unhol-
some, conning from a moorish ground; but at the fountaine, a
mile off, there is exceeding good water to drinke. It is far more
healthfull to sleepe aboard then on the shoare.

Scanderone is in Cilicia, and Cilicia is the countrie Caramo-
nia, (as it is now called) in the lesser Asia, and is diuided into
two parts, viz. Trocher and Campestris. It hath on the
East, the hill Amanus: on the North, Taurus: on the West, Pam-
philia: on the South, the Cilician sea.

Scanderone is the port for Aleppo, where all our Merchants
land

Tarsus in
Cilicia.

land their goods, and send them vp to Aleppo, vpon Cammels. The Carauans vsually make thre daies iourney betwixt Scanderone and Aleppo. Whiles our Cammels were preparing, we tooke boat and went to an ancient towne by the sea side, called at this day Byas, but of old, Tarsus, a Citie in Cilicia where S. Paul was borne, mentioned Act. 22. 3. which towne is arched about (as many of their Cities are) to keepe away the heat of the sun, which Arches they call Bazars.

At the gardens neere Tarsus (and likewise at other gardens within thre miles of Scanderone) we saw great store of Silke wormes, which at the first bee but little graines like vnto Mustardseed: but by the bearing of them in womens bosomes, they doe gather an heat, whereby they come vnto life, and so proue wormes; they keepe them in tents made of reeds with one loft ouer another full of them, and feed them with leaues of Mulberry trees; these wormes (by naturall instinct) doe fast often, (as some report) euery third day.

Here we staied certaine dayes to auoid the infection of Scanderone. The mountaines which obscure Scanderone, and make it more vnhealthfull, I take to be a part of Taurus, which is a great and famous Mountaine, beginning at the Indian Sea, and rising into the North, passeth by Asia vnto Moecis, bordering vpon many Countries, and is called by many names. Sometimes it is called Caucasus, which is the highest hill in all Asia, which parteth India from Scythia, and is part of the hill Taurus. Sometimes it is called Amanus, which hill parteth Syria from Cilicia. And sometimes it is called by other names, according vnto the sea coasts along which it extendeth.

About Scanderone there are many rauenous beasts about the bignesse of a Fox, commonly called there Iackalles, engendered (as they say) of a Fox and a Wolfe, which in the night make a great crying, and come to the graues, and if there haue bene any corse buried the day before, (if the graue be not well filled, with many great stones vpon it) many of them together, with their feet, doe scrape vp the earth, and pull vp the corpes and eat it.

At our returne from Tarsus, Edward Rose our Factor marine

rine, provided vs horses to ride to Aleppo, and a Icnefary called Parauan Bashaw with two Jimnogians to guard vs, with necessary victuals for our selues to spend by the way, for there are no Innes nor victualing houses in that countrie, but travellers take victuals for themselves, and prouender for their horses with them.

Our Merchants and passengers making haste to bee gone from this contagious and pestiferous place Scanderone (which one very well called, The bane of Franks) left their goods with the Factor Marine to be sent after them, because the Malims and Muckremen (as they call the Carriers) were not yet come down with their Cammels to carry them up: but we met them at the fountaine of fishes nere vnto Scanderone.

Malims are
chiefe Car-
riers.
Muckremen
set horses to
hire.

About eight miles from Scanderone, we came to a towne called Bylan, where there lieth buried an English Gentleman, named Henry Morison, who died there comming downe from Aleppo in companie with his brother master Phines Morison, who left his Armes in that countrie with these verses under written.

Bylan.

To thee deare HENRY MORISON,
Thy brother PHINES here left alone:
Hath left this fading memorie,
For monuments, and all must die.

From Bylan we came to the plaine of Antioch, and went ouer the Riuer Orontes by boate, which Riuer parteth Antiochia and Syria. Antioch plaine is very long & large, at least 10. miles in length. We lodged the first night at Antiochia in Pisidia, an ancient towne about 25. miles from Scanderone, mentioned Act. 11, 26. where the Disciples were first called Christians. Here we lodged in an house, but on the bare ground, hauing nothing to sleepe on, or to couer vs, but what we brought with vs, viz. a pillow, and a quilt at the most, and that was lodging for a Lord.

Orontes.

Antiochia in
Pisidia.

This Antioch hath beene, as a famous, so an exceeding strong Towne, situated by the Sea, and almost compassed (at the least on both sides) with exceeding high and strong rockes. The Inhabitants at this day are Greeks, but vnder the gouernement

of the Turke, but for matters of Religion, ordered and ruled by their Patriarchs, for the Greeks haue foure Patriarchs to this present day, viz. The Patriarch of Antioch, the Patriarch of Ierusalem, the Patriarch of Alexandria, the Patriarch of Constantinople, who ruleth all the rest. Yet as the Iewes, so also the Greekes to this day are without a king, and both they, and their Patriarks are but slaues to the great Turke.

And although their Patriarch of Constantinople bee counted their chiefe Patriarch: yet I haue knowen one Milesius (a learned man indeed) who was first Patriarch of Constantinople, preferred to the place by master Edward Barton, an English Gentleman, and Lord Ambassadour for Queene Elizabeth, of famous memorie, (and the mirrour of all Ambassadours that euer came to Constantinople) who for his wisdom, good gouernment, policie, and Christian carriage hath left an immortal fame behind him in those Countries, to this present day, and lieth buried at an Iland of the Greeks, within twelue miles of Constantinople called Bartons Iland to this day.

Bartons
Iland.

After whose death, this good man Milesius was by the Greeks displaced from being Patriarch of Constantinople: (which they durst not doe whiles master Barton was liuing) because, being a man of knowledge, he laboured to refoyme the Greekes from many of their superstitious customes. Whereupon (presently after the death of master Barton) they said their Patriarch was an Englishman, and no Greeke, and therefore banished him, that is: displaced him. Yet bearing some reuerence towards him for his learning, made him Patriarch of Alexandria. And being there Patriarch, he excommunicated the Patriarch of Antiochia, because he accepted of reliefe at the Popes hand; and made him come to Alexandria, to humble himselfe vnto him, and acknowledge his fault before he would suffer him to execute his Patriarkes office.

Master Henry Lello (a learned, wise, and religious English gentleman, sometime student in Oxford, and afterwards at the Innes of the Court) succeeded Master Barton in his place, and in many things exceeded him, especially in his religious carriage and vnspotted life: and had not the times bene more trouble

troublesome in his regiment, than in the time of his predecessor
 Master Barton; he would euery way haue gone beyond him.
 He first of all reformed his family, and afterwards so ordered
 himselfe in his whole carriage, that he credited our Countrey:
 and after ten yeeres gouernment of the English Nation there,
 he returned into his Countrey with the teares of many, & with
 generall good report of al Nations there dwelling or sojourning;
 & is worthily by his excellent Maiesty rewarded with Knight-
 hood for his good seruice.

If Milesius had liued, this good gentleman would haue re-
 stored him to Constantinople, as he placed many other Arch-
 bishops both at Salonica, (of old called Thessalonica) and else-
 where.

In the Mountaines betwixt Scanderone and Aleppo, there Coords.
 are dwelling a certaine kind of people called at this day Coords,
 comming of the race of the ancient Parthians, who worship the
 Deuill, and allege for their reason in so doing, that God is a
 good man, and will doe no man harme, but that the Deuill is
 bad, and must be pleased lest he hurt them. There was one of
 our Carriers a Mucce man and Malim, named Abdell Phat,
 who was said to be of that Race and Religion.

There is also, although not in the direct way, (yet for safety Archills.
 and pleasantnesse of the way, it is sometimes taken in the way
 to Aleppo) an ancient City called Achilles, where one Asan Ba-
 shaw ruleth like a King (paying duties to the Turkes) succes-
 siuely from his predecessors, comming of the house of Sanballat,
 who hindered the building of the Temple of Ierusalem; who is
 called to this day, Eben Sumbolac, that is, the sonne of San- Nehc. 4. 1.
 ballat: and all his kinned call one another, Ammiogli, that is,
 Brother Ammonite; for they account themselues of the race of
 the Ammonites. This Asan Bashaw is now old, and (for the
 most part) referreth all matters of gouernment to his kinsman
 Vseph Bege, that is, Lord Ioseph.

The second night, in our trauell from Scanderone, we lodged
 at a place called The gardens, in the open fields, hauing the
 ground to our bed, a stone to our pillow (as Iacob in his trauell
 had) and the skie to our couering. And many poore traouellers in

these parts (who come vnprovided) haue nothing els but the air for their supper, except they can meet with the fruits of trees, or hearbes of the fields. We met in some places with villages of Tents, where our Ienesarie Parauan Bashaw (being partly feared and partly loued amongst them) brought vnto vs from them, bread and water often times. Their bread is made all in cakes, after the ancient manner, as Abraham entertained Angels with hearth cakes. At one place we had also presented to vs very good sweet goats milke, and also good solure milke, turned by art, which is the most common dish in those hot Countries.

Hauadan.

The day following, we came about noone to a village called Hanadan, eight miles on this side Aleppo, oueragainst which village, on the right hand, on the top of the hill, there is (as the Jewes report) the sepulcher of the Prophet Ieremie. At this village Hanadan there are many pigion houses, whereof the poore people make much profit, bringing them to Aleppo to sell. At this village we dined with Musmelons, Sambouses, and a Muclebite. And after dinner we slept an houre or two (as the custome of the Country is) and then rode forwards towards Aleppo, whither we came by five of the clocke, and were kindly entertained at Cane Burgol by the worshipfull Richard Colthurst Esquire, Consull for the English Nation there.

Sambouses
are little
pasties.
Muclebite, a
dish made of
eggs and
hearbs.

A description
of Syria.

Syria is in Asia, hauing on the East, Euphrates: on the West, Egypt; on the North, Cilicia; on the South, Arabia.

Mesopotamia

Assyria ioineeth vnto Syria, and hath on the East, Media; on the West, Mesopotamia; on the North, Armenia Minor; on the South, Sufiana. About sixty miles from Aleppo, the riuer Euphrates and Tygris meet, at a place called vulgarly Beere or Birha, but of old it was called Mesopotamia, where Laban dwelt at Padan Aram. And there is yet a heape of stones (within halfe a daies iourney of Aleppo, nere vnto Tædith, inhabited by Iewes) where Laban following after Iacob, made couenant with him, which Laban called Iegar-sahadutha, that is, An heape of Witnesses. But Iacob called it Galeed, that is, A Watch Tower, as we reade, Gen. 31.47.

Nineue.

The City Niniue was in Assyria, situated by Tygris, where
of

of now there is no memoriall left. But in the place where Niniueh stood, there is a little towne called Muscla, from whence the inhabitants of that place bring a kinde of linnen cloath called Mussina, to Aleppo, to sell to Merchants there. At Birha, by the Riuer Euphrates, they that goe to Babylon, vsually take boat, but stay vntill their boats be made, and then buy them, and goe downe the Riuer Euphrates with a swift currant, but cannot come backe againe by water.

Babylon is now called by the Turkes, Bagdat. It is also gouerned by Turkes. It bordereth vpon Persia. A great part of Mesopotamia and Assyria is also called Babylonia, of the Citie Babylon. Also there is a City in Egypt called Babylon, not farre from the Ile Delta, built by certaine Babyionians.

Babylon is
called Bagdat

Betwixt Aleppo and Babylon, Merchants trauell often ouer the desert of Arabia, and euery quarter of the yere Carauans come from thence with many hundred Camels laden with merchandise. And their custome hath bene, and is still sometimes, when they haue occasion to send some sudden newes from Babylon to fasten some brieft writing to one of the wings of a Bagdat or Babylonian pigeon, or about her necke, in such sort that it may not hinder her flying, and to send her therewith to bring newes to Aleppo, which is at the least ten daies iourney off: which when I heard at the first, it seemed to me wonderfull strange, and almost incredible: but after I vnderstood how they traine them to it, the strangenesse thereof was diminished. For when the hen doue sitteth, or hath yong ones, they take the cocke pigeon and put him in a cage, and when the Carriers goe with their camels, they set the pigeon in an open cage on a camels backe, and when they are a daies iourney or two from home, set her at liberty, who presently mounteth vp aloft, and beholding her way, neuer ceaseth flying vntill she come to her mate; which any of the house perceiuing, looke for some paper fastned about her, and so in post haste vnderstand speedie newes. And so by degrees they traine them further & further to the places of their trafficke. This I haue knowen put in practise, and performed by an English Merchant of Aleppo, who in such sort sent a Bagdat pigeon to Scanderone, three daies iourney

Pigions car-
rying letters.

iourney from Aleppo, and by her returne, vnderstood when ships arriued thither, and departed from thence: which seemeth not vnto me so strange as that which we reade of, perfozmed by a Cobler of Rome, who taught a daw to speake, and to salute the Emperour, as he passed by, with these words, Salue Caesar; which the Emperour hearing, gaue vnto the Cobler a good rewarde, and bought his daw: which another poore man in Rome perceiuing, hoping to get the like rewarde, tooke vpon him to teach another daw, the same lesson; and day and night as he sate at his work vsed still to prattle vnto his daw, and bid him say, Salue Caesar: and when he perceiued he could not make his daw once frame himself to pronounce those words, he chafing, rapped him on the bill, and said, Operam & oleum perdidisti; that is, I haue lost my labour in vaine: yet still continued his diligent endeouour, and by often repeating both Salue Caesar, and Operam & oleum perdidisti, in the end his daw had learned both the one and the other, and when the Emperour passed by, said, Salue Caesar; the Emperour answered, Tales habeo domi salutatores; that is, I haue such saluters inow at home: whereupon the daw replied, Operam & oleum perdidisti: which the Emperour hearing, bought this daw also, because he had one lesson more than the other, and rewarded the poore man well for his labour.

I am bold to write vnto you in absence as pleasantly as I was wont to speake vnto you in presence, whereby you may perceiue I am still the same man, and of the same minde, and as merry out of England as euer I was in England.

A description
of Syria.

But to proceed in my discourse and description of Syria: All Syria of old was called Aram, and the Syrians, Aramites. But especially I doe read of three of the chiefest Cities in Syria called by the name Aram: The first was Aram Naharaim, which was Mesopotamia; for Nahar in Hebrew signifieth a Riuer, and Naharaim is the duall number thereof, signifying two Riuers, which were Euphrates and Tygris. Mesopotamia the Greeke word signifieth the same, comming of two Greeke words, viz: *μεσος*, which signifieth the middle, and *ποταμος*, which signifieth a Riuer: and therefore was it called Mesopotamia, because it was

was situated betwene two Rivers, that is, Euphrates and Tygris.

The second was Aram Damasek, that is, Damascus, which is still the chiefest City in all Syria.

The third was called Aram Sobah, which some thinke to haue bene that City which is now called Aleppo. And of this Aram Sobah I finde mention made, 2. Sam. 8.3.4.5. And also in the title of the sixty Psalme, where mention is made of the salt valley which is but halfe a daies iourney from Aleppo, which is a very great plaine, without grasse growing on it, the very sand whereof is good salt naturally: after raine, being dried againe by the sunne, they gather it. There is also a little Island or mountaine in the midst thereof, plaine on the toppe, which yeeldeth the best salt.

Some Iewes there dwelling, doe also say, that Aleppo was the City Sepheruaim: but I thinke it to be a latter City, which some say was called Apollonius: but I know no reason for it, except it were built by one of that name. Howsoever, it should seeme this City Aleppo hath often changed her name, and that, if it were not Aram Sobah, yet to be built not farre from the place where Aram Sobah stood. But the Turkes (changing the names of all places where they come) call Aleppo at this day, Halep, which signifieth Milke, because it yeeldeth great store of milke.

Aleppo is inhabited by Turkes, Moores, Arabians, Iewes, Greekes, Armenians, Chelmalines, Nostranes, and people of sundry other Nations.

The Turkes come of Magog the sonne of Iapheth. For (as we reade, Gen. 10. 1.) Noah had thre sonnes, Shem, Ham, and Iapheth.

Shem and his posterity dwelt in Syria, in Chaldaea, and in Persia, being the East parts of the world, whence came the Syrians, the Aramites, the Chaldeans, and the Persians. The sons of Shem are named, Gen. 10. 22. to be these, Elam, Ashur, Lud, and Aram. Of Elam came the Elamites or Persians; of Ashur, the Assyrians; of Lud, the Lydians; of Aram, the Aramites or Syrians. These sonnes of Shem, with their posteritie, are cast

out of the holy Line, who were deadly enemies to their kindred,
Gen. 10. 22. 23.

Ham with his seed went into Canaan, being the South part
of the world, of whom came the Cananites, the Egyptians, Ethi-
opians, and the Arabians. The sonnes of Ham are set downe,
Gen. 10. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. &c. to be these, Cush, Mizraim, Put, and
Canaan.

Of Cush came Nimrod a mighty hunter, the builder of Babel.

Of Mizraim came the Egyptians, who in Hebreu are called
Mizraims.

Of Put came the Blacke Moores.

Of Canaan the Cananites : And so forth, as you may reade,
Gen. 10.

Japheth went with his seed into the Westerne and Northern
parts of the world : Of whom came the Greekes, the Medes, the
Simbrians, the Germanes, the Scythians, the Turkes, and the
Thracians.

The Isles of the Gentiles came of Japheth and his sonnes.

The sonnes of Japheth are set downe, Gen. 10. 2. 5. to be
these, Gomer, Magog, Madai, Iauan, Tuball, Mesech, Tiras, &c.

Of Gomer came the Tartarians.

Of Magog the Turkes and Scythians.

Of Madai, the Medes.

Of Iauan, the people of Asia and Gracia.

And what people proceeded of the rest, you may reade Ezech.
27. 1. 13. Ezech. 38. 1. 2. &c. Ezech. 39. 2. vnto which places I
referre you for the rest : for I desire to be brieve, lest by ouer
proliuene in writing, I be ouer tedious to you in reading.

Religion of
the Turkes.

I promised you in my last letters, to write vnto you by the
next, of the Religion, Government, Manners, and Customes
of the Turkes, and other Nations there dwelling or sojourning.
Wherefore, that I may the better make known vnto you their
Religion, I will begin with the first Autho: thereof, which
was (no doubt) the Deuill, who vsed that false Prophet Ma-
homet as his instrument to broach it abroad.

Diuers Prophets haue foretold of the wickednesse and ty-
rannie of the Turkes : but I will only recite the Prophecie of
Daniell,

Daniell, chap. 7. 7. which is very notable, and agreeth especial-
ly vnto the time when this impiety and tyzanny did beginne.
After this (saith Daniel) I saw in the visions by night, and behold,
the fourth beast was fearefull, and terrible, and very strong. It
had great iron teeth; It deuoured, and brake in peeces, and stam-
ped the residue vnder his feet; and it was vnlke to the beasts that
were before it, for it had ten hornes. Witherto spake Daniel of
the fourth, that is, the Romane Empire, and of the crueltie of
the same, and of the ten Kings in subiection thereunto.

Now followeth the Prophecie of the Turkish Kingdome, in
these words, Dan. 7. 8. As I considered the hornes, behold, there
came vp among them another little horne, before whom there
were three of the first hornes pluckt away. And behold, in this
horne were eies like the eies of a man, and a mouth speaking pre-
sumptuous things.

And afterwards, verse 23. The fourth beast shall be the fourth
Kingdome in the earth, which shall bee vnlike to all the King-
domes, and shall deuoure the whole earth, and shall tread it
downe, and breake it in peeces. And the ten hornes out of this
Kingdome, are ten Kings that shall rise; and another shall rise af-
ter them, and he shall be vnlike to the first, and he shall subdue
three Kings, and shall speake words against the most high, and
thinke that he may change times and lawes. Witherto Daniell,
whose Prophecie the euent hath proued to be true. For Anno
Dom. 591. (Mauritius then Emperoꝝ of the Romanes & raigning
in Constantinople) was Mahomet borne in Arabia, in a base vil-
lage called Iteraripia. His parents were of diuers Nations, and
different in Religion. His father Abdallas was an Arabian:
His mother Cadige a Iew both by birth and profession. His pa-
rentage (according to most Histories) was so meane and base,
that both his birth and infancie remained obscure, and of no
reckoning, till that his riper yeeres (beuoyning in him a most
subtill and crafty nature and disposition) did argue some likeli-
hood, that the sharpnesse and dexterity of his wit would in time
abolish the basenesse and obscurity of his birth. And soone did
he make shew and prooue thereof: for being trained vp of a boy
in the seruice of a rich and wealthy Merchant, by his great in-

Mahomets
birth and
parentage.

dustrie and diligence, he so insinuated and wrought himselfe into the good fauour and liking both of his master and mistresse, that when his master died, and had leaft all his wealth and riches vnto his wife, she made choise of her seruant Mahomet for her husband, making him Lord and Master both of her person, and of her substance. The man being thus raised from base and low degree, to great wealth and possessions, and hauing a working and aspiring head, did from thenceforth plot and imagine how he might raise himselfe in honour and reputation; presuming that the greatnesse of his wealth would be a fit meane to worke his higher fortunes. Neither was he de-
 ceiued in the expectation of his hope: For consozting himselfe with one Sergius a fugitiue Donke, a notable Heretike of the Arrian Sect (whom he had made bounden vnto him by his great liberalitie) there grew so strict a league of amity and secret familiarity betwene them, that they had many times priuate conference, how and by what meanes Mahomet might make himselfe way to rise in honour and estimation. After much consulting and debating of the matter, the best course which they conceiued to effect their purpose, was to coine a new kinde of Doctrine and Religion, vnder colour whereof (the times then being troublesome, the people full of simplicitie and ignorance, Religion also waring cold, and neglected) they thought it an easie matter to draw many followers vnto them, and by that meanes to grow great in the eye and opinion of the world. Whereupon these two helhounds (one of them being an Arch-enemie vnto Christ and the truth of his Religion, and the other seeming a mere Atheist or prophane person, neither perfect Iew, nor perfect Christian) patched vp a particular doctrine vnto themselves out of the old and new Testament, depzauing the sense of both of them, and framing their opinions according to their owne corrupt and wicked affections; they brought forth a monstrous and most diuelliish Religion, sauouring partly of Iudaisme, partly of Christianity, and partly of Arrianisme, as I will shew you more particularly in that which followeth: But first marke (I pray you) how Daniels Prophecie (before set downe) is proued true.

Anno Dom. 623. Herachius being Emperour, Mahomet moved sedition, and forthwith the Saracens or Arabians ioynd together these three dominions, Egypt, Syria and Aphrica, which are the three hornes plucked from those ten hornes of the fourth beast: and Daniel ascribeth to this little horne, that is: to the Turkish Empire, three notes whereby it may be known.

1. The first whereof is a new Law contrary to the Law of God. For the eyes doe signifie a law subtilly inuented.

2. The second marke is, Blasphemie against the most high, which is Christ. For the mouth speaking words against the true God, signifieth blasphemies against the Sonne of God.

3. The third note is Crueltie towards the Church; And hee shall consume (saith he) the Saints of the most high.

4. The fourth is, an endeauour to Abolish the Gospell and the Church. Hee shall thinke (saith hee) that hee may change times and lawes.

God would haue this prophetic to be extant for a strengthening of the godly against the crueltie of Turks, that when they should see the euent to answer to the prophetic, they might not be offended at the stumbling blocke of so great persecution, and of such revolting from the true Church. And therefore being thus forewarned by the Prophet, let vs take heart to our selues against this Turkish tyranny and wickednesse, especiallie seeing how the euent hath answered to the prophetic. For there haue foure Monarchies bene one after an other. And now raigneth a people which are enemies to God, that openly doeth abolish the Prophetical and Apostolicall Scriptures. Thus you may see how fully Daniels prophetic is fulfilled.

I will now proceed to shew more plainly how the **Turkes** How the
Turks began, began, multiplied, and increased.

Mahomet in his youth, by reason of his pouertie, liued by theft and robberie. Afterward hauing heaped much riches together, he was a souldier among his countrie men the Arabians, vnder Herachius. In the warre he found occasion of principality and power. For when the Arabians being offended with Herachius for denying them their pay, and for his religion had severed themselves from him, Mahomet ioynd himselfe to the an-

gried souldiers, and stirred by their minds against their Empe-
rour, and encouraged them in their defection. Whereupon,
by a certaine company of Souldiers, he was chosen to bee their
Captaine (as they commonly are extolled in euery commotion,
which fauour the wicked enterpryse of the rebellious people, and
set vpon the mightie, and gouernours.)

In this new Captaine many could not abide the basenesse of
his birth, nor the odiousness of his former life, especially, they
loathed him for a disease he had, which was the falling sickness.
He therefore to redeeme himselfe from this contempt (which is
an easie matter among the foolish common people) pretended a
diuinitie in his doings, faining himself to enter communication
with God, and so when he talked with him, to be rauished out
of himselfe, and seemed like vnto one afflicted with the falling
sickness. And therefore he said plainly (but vntruely) how
he was no more a Captaine, and Prince elected through the fa-
uour of Souldiers, but a Prophet, and a messenger of Almighty
God, that vnder the shew of Diuinitie, hee might haue all men
the more obedient vnto his words.

But, for as much as he was rude altogether and vnlearned,
hee adioyned vnto himselfe two masters and counsellors that
were Christians: the one whereof was Sergius an Arrian, and
the other John Nestorius, to whom there came a third who was
a Iew, a Talmudist. Of which three, euery one of them defend-
ed his seuerall sect.

Whereupon Mahomet supposing that hee should not onely
gratifie his companions, but also the more easily allure all nati-
ons vnto himselfe, receiued all, that is: The pertinacie of Arius,
the error of Nestorius, and the vaine inuentions of the Thalmu-
dist. And therefore he receiued from the Jew Circumcision;
from the Christians sondry washings, as it were Baptismes.
And with Sergius he denied the Diuinitie of Christ. Now some
worshipped Idols, others were Baptised and somewhat in-
structed in Christianitie, who, as soone as they had left the Ro-
mane Emperour for the hatred they bare against him, renoun-
ced forthwith the Religion which hee defended, euen after the
example of those ten tribes of Israel, which reuolting from the
house

house of Dauid vnto Ieroboam, despised the lawes of their Fathers, and went from the seruice of the onely true God, vnto the innocation of deuils. 1. King. 12.

Mahomets manner to enlarge and establish his kingdome was this, (which also his masters taught him.)

How the
Turks increa-
sed.

Hee said how God at the first, to mankind sent Moses; after him, Iesus Christ; who were indewed with the power to worke miracles. But men gaue small heed to them. Wherefore he determined to send Mahomet, a warriour without miracles, that whom miracles had not moued, weapons might compell.

Hee said, how he was the last messenger, and that after him none should come; how Christ in the Gospel had prophesied of him, and how tidings was of him through a wonderfull light, which passed from Eua by succession of kind through all women, euen to his very mother.

See the subtiltie of this dissembler and deceiuer Mahomet, who knowing that hee was destitue altogether of the heauenly gift to worke miracles; hee fained that hee was sent with the sword. But this Armed man at the length was vanquished, and receiued a soare wound in his mouth, whereby he lost some of his chacke teeth, and was throwen into a ditch, and put to a shamefull foyle, and that, the very day before hee had (from the oracle of God) promised victorie to him and his. Yea, and while he was yet a common thiefe, he was oftentimes beaten sore of the Drianites, whose Cammels he set vpon returning from Mecha.

And that Citie which hath him now in honour, sometime adiudged him vnto death, as a very hurtful theef, and appointed a reward if any could bring him vnto them, either quicke or dead.

This champion first a theefe, afterwards a seditious souldier, then a runnagate, after that a Captaine of a rebellious hoste, perswadeth light heads, enemies to the true Religion, how hee is the messenger of God; whereby wee may gather how great the power of Satan is in them, which unbare not the truth. Whereof it is, that at this day that aduersarie of God defendeth his blasphemies against God, by Turkish and Mahometicall force, according to the prophesie of Daniel.

OF

Of Mahomets lawes and eight Com- mandements.

AND for the better bzoaching abroad of his deuillish reli-
gions hee hath prescribed certaine lawes or Commande-
ments, and fortified the same by Policie.

His lawes are in number eight, which are partly Politicall
and partly Ceremoniall.

The first, concerning God: which is this.

1. God is a great God, and one onely God, and Mahomet is
the Prophet of God.

In this Commandement they acknowledge a God; and also
Christ they acknowledge to be a great Prophet: but deny him
to be the Sonne of God, for God (say they) had no wife, and
therefore could haue no sonne. But Mahomet they hold to bee
a greater Prophet then Christ, and the last Prophet of all.

For it is a common saying amongst them, that Abraham was
the friend of God, Moses the messenger of God, Christ the
breath of God, and that Mahomet was the Prophet of God.
They speake reuerently of them all foure, and punish as well
those that blaspheme Christ, as those that speake euill of Ma-
homer. Yea, they acknowledge Christ to be the Sonne of the
Virgine Mary, but not to haue beene borne according to the
common course of nature, but to haue proceeded from her
bzeasts. And as for his conception by the holy Ghost, they
know not what it meaneth; neither doe they know whether
there be any holy Ghost or not. But in their prayers they often
reiterate these words together, hu, hu, hu, that is: he, he, he. In
despite of all the Christians there is but one God; he, he, he, a-
lone is God. For they hold, because we acknowledge three
persons, that therefore wee worship three Gods, and they ac-
knowledge but one God, and are altogether ignozant of the
Trinitie in Unitie, and Unitie in Trinitie.

The second Commandement is, concerning their duety
toward their Parents, in these words.

2. Obey

2. Obey thy parents, and doe nothing to displease them, either in word or deed.

How badly this duty is performed among them, I know by experience: for I did neuer read or heare of more disobedient children to their parents, either in word or deed.

The third is concerning their Neighbours, which is this:

3. Doe vnto others as thou wouldest be done vnto thy selfe.

Some of them are iust in their dealings one with another: but most of them vniust & deceitfull in their proceedings with strangers, some few shopkeepers only excepted.

The fourth is concerning praier, wherein is required,

4. That euery man fise times a day repaire to their Churches, to make publike praier vnto Mahomet.

The Turkes haue no bells, but very faire Churches, and high Steeples; and at the houres of their publike praier they are called to Church by the voice of Criers, who goe by into their Steeples, and cry with a loud voice, Come now and worship the great God. And sometimes also thus: La Illa Eillala, Mahomet Resullala; that is, God is a great God, and Mahomet is his Prophet. And sometimes no more but thus: Ollah hehbar: that is, God is alone: that is, There is but one God. And oftentimes there is but one Crier in one Steeple. But on their Sabbath day (which is friday) and at sundry other times, there are many men crying and bauling in euery Steeple, like a kennell of hounds when they haue started their game.

The first meeting at publike praier euery day, is befoze the rising of the sunne.

The second is about none or midday, and on their Sabbath day two houres sooner, and againe at none, so that they pray fise times euery day, and on their Sabbath day, six times.

The third time for publike praier euery day, is at the tenth houre of the day, called by the Turkes, Kindi; by the Moores, Asfeta, about three or foure of the clocke after none.

The fourth meeting is about sunne setting.

The fifth and last houre of praier, is two houres within night, befoze they goe to sleepe.

Befoze they come to praier, they prepare themselves thereun-

to by outward washings of themselves, in token of reuerence, and suffer no women to come to their Churches, lest the sight of them should with-draw their mindes from praiet. And though they doe not come to Church, yet when they heare the voice of the Criers, they will pray wheresoeuer they be, and fall downe and kisse the ground thre times.

Oftentimes also these Criers walke about the steeple in the euenings, and sing (after their rude manner) Davids Psalmes in the Arabicke tongue. And when rich men heare them sing well, and with cleere voices, they are so delighted therewith, that they vse to send them money.

Their fifth Commandement is concerning fasting, viz.

5. That one Moone in the yeere, every one (of any reasonable age) spend the whole time in fasting.

They haue but one Lent in the yeere, and then they fast generally in this manner: When the new moone changeth, which they call Romadan, then during all that moone, they fast all the day long betwixt sunne rising and sunne setting, and neither eat nor drinke any thing at all. But when the sunne setteth, then the crier calleth them to Church, and after they haue prayed, then they may eat what kinde of meat they will (sauiing swines flesh, which is forbidden by their Law) and as oft as they will, vntill sunne rising: so that their Lent is but a changing of day into night. During this moone Romadan, they obserue this kinde of abstinence very strictly. And so soone as the next moone changeth, which they call Byram, then their Lent endeth, and they hold a feast for thre daies space together. At which time (they say) Mahomet deliuered vnto them their law.

Their sixth Commandement is concerning Almesdeeds.

6. Let every man, out of his store, giue vnto the poore, liberally, freely, and voluntarily.

Their Almes is either publike or priuate.

Their publike Almes is a sacrifice or offering of some beaust for a sacrifice vnto Mahomet once every yeere: which being killed, it is cut into small peeces, and giuen all to the poore.

Their priuate Almes (notwithstanding their Law) is much neglected; for I haue heard of many poore people who haue died amongst

amongst them for want of reliefe: and in the way as I haue trauelled, I haue found some dead for hunger and cold. And though a man be neuer so poore, yet if he be not able to pay his Head money to the King yearly, they are beaten, and their women and children sold to pay it. If our murmuring and impatient poore were heere but a short time, they would learne to be more thankfull to God and man, and how to esteeme of a benefit bestowed on them, and not curse and reuile (as many of them doe) if any one that passeth by them doe not giue vnto them. The Turkes are more mercifull to birds, cats, and dogs, than to the poore.

Their seventh Commandement is concerning Marriage.

7. That euery man must of necessitie marry, to encrease and multiply the Sect and Religion of Mahomet.

Their custome is to buy their wiues of their parents, and neuer to see them vntil they come to be married: and their marriage is nothing but enrolling in the Cadies booke. And it is lawfull for them to take as many wiues as they will, or as many as they are able to keepe. And whensoever he desireth any one of them, it is their vse to sell them or giue them to any of their men-slaves. And although they loue their women neuer so well, yet they neuer sit at table with men, no not with their husbands, but wait at table and serue him, and when he hath dined, they dine in secret by themselves, admitting no man or mankind amongst them, if he be aboue threelie yeeres of age. And they neuer goe abroad without leaue of their husbands, which is very seldome, except it be either to the Bannio or hot Bath, or once a weeke to weepe at the graues of the dead, which is vsually on Thursday, being the One before their Sabbath, which is Friday, and the lower Sabbath on Saturday, and the Christians on Sunday, these Sabbath daies together in one Country. If their husbands haue bene abroad, at his entrance into the house, if any one of their women be sitting on a stoule, she riseth vp, and boweth herselfe to her husband, and kisseth his hand, and setteth the same stoule for him, whereon they sate, and stand so long as he is in presence.

If the like order were in England, women would be more

Dutifull and faithfull to their husbands than many of them are : and especially , if there were the like punishment for whores, there would be lesse whozedom : for there, if a man haue an hundred women, if any one of them prostitute herselfe to any man but her owne husband , he hath authoritie to binde her, hands and feet, and cast her into the riuer with a stone about her necke, and drowne her. And this is a common punishment amongst them ; but it is vsually done in the night. And the man, if he be taken, is dismembred.

But the daughters and sisters of the great Turke are more free than all other men and women. For when their brethren die, they liue : and when they come to yeeres of marriage, their father (if he be liuing) or brother (if he be King) will giue vnto them, for their husbands, the greatest Bashawes or Viziers whom they shall affect, and say vnto them, Daughter, or sister, I giue thee this man to be thy slaue and bedfellow : and if he be not louing, dutifull, and obedient vnto thee, here, I giue thee a Canzhare (that is, a dagger) to cut off his head. And alwaies after, those daughters or sisters of the King weare a broad and sharpe dagger : and whensoever their husbands (which are giuen vnto them by the King to be their slaues) displease them, they may and doe cut off their heads.

They exempt no calling from marriage, but hold it a blessing from God to haue many children : and the desire of many children maketh them take many wiues. The Great Turke hath many hundred, yea (as I haue heard) a thousand women only for his owne vse. And yet, as Augustus Cæsar spake of Herod, when he killed his owne two sonnes Alexander and Aristobulus, with the infants of Bethlem, rather than he would faile of his purpose in killing Christ, It is better to bee Herods hogge than his sonne ; for his hogges liued, but his sonnes died : So it is better to be the Great Turkes hogge than his sonne : for they (being forbidden by their Law to eat swines flesh, kill no hogges, but all the sonnes of the Great Turke are strangled to death by their eldest brother (after the death of their father) to auoid treason.

Hatto.

A diuelish policie, and like vnto that of Hatto a Bishop of Mentz

Mentz or Magunce in Germanie, who (as the Cronicles menti-
on) 500. yeres agoe, in time of a great dearth, called all the
poore people in all the whole Country, into a great barne, pre-
tending to make a great dole: But hauing them sure enough,
he fired the barne, and burnt them all vp, saying, These be the
Rats and Mice which deuoure vp the corne. This was his poli-
cie to make bread better cheape. But for this vnnmercifull mer-
cie, God made him an example for all vnnmercifull men, to the
woollos end. For a multitude of Rats came and deuoured him,
in such terrible sort, that where his name was written in win-
dowes, walles, or hangings, they neuer ceased till it were ra-
zed out; and droue him from house to house to saue his life. And
where he had a strong Tower in the midst of the great Riuer
of Rhene, which yet standeth there to be seene in the midst of the
Riuer, he thought himselfe sure if he could flie thither: But
withstanding, the Rats swanne after him thither, and there
deuoured him: And it is called the Rats tower to this day, as
Trauellers know, and I my selfe haue seene this present yere
1608. Iuly 7. It standeth on a little Iland in the midst of the
Riuer of Rhyne, betwixt the Cities Mentz and Cullyn, or Colo-
nia, nere vnto a Towne called Bingam on the one side of the
Riuer, and another Towne called Baccara, on the other side
the Riuer, where is made the best Rhenish wine in all Alma-
nia. Not far from Sanquer, where there is a choller of iron faste-
ned to a wall, whereinto all fresh Trauellers are enforced, by
their company, to put in their necks, to make them free, and are
enhansed at Bobar vsually, or at Sanquer, if they lodge there.

SULTAN Mahomet (this great Turkes father) when he
came to the Crowne, put to death 19. of his brethren (according
to the custome of his predecessors) as a wicked policie to pre-
uent treason.

The Persians are yet somewhat better, (although too bad)
where the eldest sonne is king after the death of his father, and
all the rest of their brethren haue their eyes put out, yet liue.

Other Turkes haue thre wiues, and haue as many women-
slaves as they can keepe, whom they vse as wiues, and esteeme
them equall with their wiues.

The manner of their marriage is this. First, if a man like a yong woman, he buyeth her of her father, and giueth a great summe of money for her, and then enrolleth her in the Cadies booke, that hee hath bought her of her father for his wife, and then the friends feast and banquet together, and this is all they performe in marriage. Onely the father of the yong woman giueth great store of household-stuffe with her, and this is caried openly by particulars through the streetes of the citie on horses or Cammels, and sometime by men and women, the parties newly married going befoze with musicke playing befoze them.

Their eight Commandement is the same with our sixt.

8. Thou shalt not kill.

In their Alcoran it is wrytten that God hateth murther. And they say, that it is the second sinne which crept into the world after the creation, being first committed by cursed Cain, who killed his brother Abel. And their beliefe is, that this sinne of wilfull murther is impardonable. But if it be by mere chance, or in their owne defence, or else in lawfull wars, or in cases of iustice by the Maiestrate they hold it lawfull.

Often haue I heard Turkes brawle one with another, and in words most vilely reuile one another; but neuer did I see or heare of two Turkes in their priuate quarrels strike one another, neither dare they strike one another, for if they do, they are presently brought befoze the Maiestrate, and severely punished. Yea, if one doe but lift vp his hand to strike another, hee is cast into prison, and kept in irons, vntill he haue payed some great fine, or receiued some other punishment. But they will strike Iewes and Christians oftentimes, who dare not strike them againe. If a man in secret be killed and found dead, either openly in the streete, or priuately in an house, the master of the house, or the parish where hee dwelleth must find out the murtherer, otherwise hee himselfe shall be accused of murther, and both he, and the whole Contrado where hee dwelleth must pay vnto the Subbasha so many hundred Dollers as shall be required at their hands.

And therefore the Subbasha vs oftentimes being wicked men, doe hire some desperate person to kill a man in the night, that thereby

thereby he may take occasion to eat of the whole Contrado. **U** William
 had an English man, not long since, who sleeping on the Tarras, **Martin.**
 (that is, on the top of the house) in the night, (as the custome **Anno Dom.**
 of the contrie is in the heate of Sommer) who had his throat **1603. Sept. 18.**
 cut being asleepe in bed, by two or thre wicked men, who came
 from the streete by a ladder to the top of the house; and after they
 had committed this murther, being discried by the barking of a
 dog, and scene also by the master of the house through his
 chamber window where he slept, (but not plainely discerned be-
 ing somewhat darke) they made haste downe againe, and were
 neuer knowen. But on the morrow after, the master of the **Iames Sta-**
 house (an English man also) was in trouble himselfe, because he **pers.**
 could not find out the murtherers, and it cost him an hundred
 Dollers at the least before hee could bee freed, and the whole
 Contrado or Parish, was also fined.

In like sort, if an house be robbed, he who is robbed, must
 either finde out the thiefe, or els he himselfe shall be troubled fo-
 it, and put to a great fine.

If an house be but endangered by fire either by the burning
 of a chimney, or any other small part thereof without great
 harme, yet they will lay to his charge, who dwelleth therein,
 that he would haue burnt the whole Citie; and take from him
 all that he hath, and imprison him as long as they please. Such
 secret murtherers, theues, and violent oppressors are they; *** Turks call**
 though their lawes forbid murther and theft, and they them- **that eating,**
 selues know those to be guiltlesse whom they * eat vpon, and **which we call**
 imprison. **oppression**
or extortion.

Yea, Mahomet himselfe alloweth to his contrimen the Ara-
 bians, that is, to poore men, accustomed to liue vpon the spoile,
 he alloweth theft, and setteth a law of reuengement. Hurt him
 (saith he) which hurts you. He saith also, Hee that either killeth
 his enemy, or is killed by his enemy, entereth into Paradise.

And it is no vnusuall thing amongst them, specially for Iene-
 saries, to kill their seruants as Butchers kill Calues, and throw
 them into a ditch when they haue done: and oftentimes for
 small offences lay them down on their backs and hoise vp their
 heeles, and bind their feet together and fasten them to a post or

a coul staffe, and with a great cudgell giue them two or three hundred blowes on the soles of their fete: after which punishment they are not able to stand on their fete for the space of many daies, and some of them goe lame alwaies after.

Seruaunts there are as vsually bought and sold in the market with them, as brute beasts amongst vs, whom they vse as slaues in all kind of drudgerie. It is better to be a seruaunt in England, then a master ouer many seruaunts in Turkey.

These are the eight Commandements of Mahomet.

But the two chiefest points forbidden in the Alcoran, are, the eating of swines flesh, and the drinke of wine. Yet many of them drinke wine vntill they be drunken: but I neuer heard of any Turkes would eate swines flesh.

The things considered, being so fond and ridiculous, it may seeme strange, that men of courage in Turkey, doe not forsake this deceiuer and deluder of mankind.

But it is the lesse strange if we consider how he hath fortified his law with foure bulwarks or strong defences.

1. First, hee commandeth to kill them which speake against the Alcoran. And therefore no man dare gainsay or deny any thing contained in their Alcoran: but whosoever shall dare either to dispute against that booke, or to doubt of any Article therein written, he shall be sure, either to haue his tongue pulled out of his head, or els his bodie to be burnt and consumed with fire.

2. Secondly, he forbiddeth conference to be had with men of a contrary sect or religion.

3. Thirdly, he forbiddeth credit to be giuen to any beside the Alcoran.

4. Fourthly, hee commandeth them to separate themselves altogether from other men, and to say, Let me haue my law, and take you yours: ye are free from, that which I doe, and I likewise from that which you doe. And herein I hold it better for Merchants and other Christians to sojourne and to vse trade and trafficke amongst Turkes then Papists; for, the Turke giueth libertie of conscience to all men, and liketh well of euery man that is forward and zealous in his owne religion.

But

But among the Papists no man can buy and sell, vntlesse he beare the markes of the beast as S. John foretold, Reue-
lation 13. 17.

Howeuer, to driue away all feare of damnation from the
minde of his Disciples, Mahomet telleth them, that euery man
shall be saued by his owne Religion (he only excepted which re-
uolteth from the Alchoran vnto another Law) The Iewes by the
Law of Moses; Christians by the Law of the Gospell; and the
Saracens by the Law of Mahomet. And they hold, that at the
day of iudgement all shall appeare vnder three banners; The
Iewes vnder the banner of Moses, and Christians vnder the ban-
ner of Christ, and Turkes and other Mahometans vnder Maho-
mets banner, and vnder their conduct enter into Paradise,
which they describe after an earthly, sensuall, and brutish man-
ner; affirming, That the ground of Paradise is of gold, which is
distinguished with precious stones, and sweet flowers set thicke
together, planted with all fruitfull trees, the pleasant riuers run-
ning thorow the greene fields, whereof some powre out milke,
others white honey, others the purest wine; and that there they
shall be clothed with all sorts of colours, except blacke. And
therefore the Turkes to this day weare no blacke; but when
they see a man clothed in blacke, many of them will goe backe,
and say they will fly from him who shall neuer enter into Para-
dise. Yet whosoever will liue in quiet amongst them, must
neither meddle with their Law, their Women, nor their
slaves.

Mahomets
paradise.

A note for
trauellers.

Mahomets conuining to iudgement was expected 20. yeeres
since; for their beleefe was, that Mahomet would come againe
at the end of 1000. yeeres (as he promised them) and bring them
to Paradise: which time expiring, and he not comming, they
haue dealt more fauourably with him, and giuen him longer
time; for they say he was extremely sicke when he was asked
of the time of his conuining, and that he answered them with
such a low voice, that he could not well be vnderstood: and that
they which reported that he would returne at the end of 1000.
yeeres, mistooke him, for that he meant 2000. yeeres. At which
time, if he doe not come (according to promise) they will looke

for him no longer, nor believe in him any more, but become Christians.

The Moores are more ancient dwellers in Aleppo than Turkes, and more forward and zealous in Mahometisme than Turkes: yea all the Churchmen amongst the Turkes are Moores, whom the Turkes count a base people (in regard of themselves) and call them Tors. Yet their Churchmen they haue in great reuerence; and not only theirs, but they reuerence Churchmen of all nations, and call them holy men, Saints, and men of God.

I my selfe haue had great experience hereof both in the place of my abode at Aleppo, and in my iourney towards Ierusalem, and in other places. In Aleppo as I haue walked in the streets, both Turkes, and Moores, and other Nations, would very reuerently salute me after the manner of their Country: yea their very souldiers, as I haue walked in the fields, with many other of our Nation, without a Ienesarie to guard vs, though they haue bene many hundreds together, yet haue they not offered either me or any of my company wrong, for my sake, but haue said one to another, Hadah Cassies; that is, This is a Churchman, and therefore take heed what you doe vnto him, for hee is a good man, &c.

At Ierusalem many strangers of sundry Nations vnderstanding that I was an English Preacher, came and kissed my hand, and called me the English Patriarke. Yea in all my ten yeres travels, I neuer receiued, neither was offered wrong by any Nation but mine owne Countreymen, and by them chiefly whom it chiefly concerned to protect me from wrongs: yet haue I found them most forward to offer me wrong only for doing my duty, and following the order of our Church of England: knowing that I had none of the Reuerend Fathers of our Church to defend me. So would it be in England, if we had not the Reuerend Fathers in God the Lord Bishops of our Church to protect vs. All other Nations, both Heathen and Christian, goe before vs herein, in reuerencing and providing for their Churchmen. The Turkes honour their Musie (which is their chiefe Ruler in Ecclesiasticall matters, next vnder the Grand Signior) as an Angell: The Nostranes, Greekes, Armeni-

menians, Chelhalines, and Christians of all other Nations, performe double honour vnto them: only in England, where there is a more learned Ministry (I speake by experience) than in any Nation in the world, they are least of all regarded: Which maketh our Aduersaries, the Papists, say, (as I haue heard some of them speake in my hearing, many thousand miles from England) that if too our selues were perswaded of the truth of our Religion, we would reuerence our Churchmen as they do, and not scorne them and contemne them as we doe.

They also account foles, dumbe men, and mad men, Santones, that is, Saints. And whatsoeuer such mad men say or do, though they take any thing out of their house, or stricke them, and wound them, yet they take it in good part, and say, that they shall haue good lucke after it. And when such madde men die, they Canonize them for Saints, and erect stately Monuments ouer their graues, as we haue here many examples, especially of one who (being mad) went alwaies naked, whose name was Sheh Boubac, at whose death they bestowed great cost on his funerall, and erected an house ouer his graue, where (to this day) there are Lampes burning night and day, and many idle fellowes (whom they call Daruises) there maintained to looke vnto his sepulcher, and to receiue the offerings of such as come to offer to Sheh Boubac, which they take to themselues, and there is no weeke but many come out of the City of Aleppo and other places, to offer. For this sepulcher is built on an hill, three miles from Aleppo, betwene the Kings garden and the fountaine of fishes. If any be sicke, or in danger, they vow that if they recouer or escape, they will offer so much money, or this or that good thing to Sheh Boubac.

There is also such another Bedlam Saint in Aleppo yet living, whom they call Sheh Mahamet a Santone, who goeth alwaies naked, with a spit on his shoulders; and as he goeth thorow the streets, the shop-keepers will offer him their rings; and if he thrust his spit thorow their rings, they take it for a fauour, and signe of good successe: The like account they make if he take any thing from their shop boards, or box them or any of their house: yea they are yet more mad vpon this mad man

than so, for both men and women will come vnto him, and kisse his hand, or any other part, sometimes his thighs, and aske him counsell, for they hold that dead mens soules are in heauen talking with God, and that he reuealeth secrets vnto them. In regard whereof, the Bashawes themselves oftentimes, and chiefe Captaines will come vnto him with some present, and kisse some part of his naked body, and aske him whether they shall goe to battle or not, and what successe they shall haue in warre: And looke whatsoeuer he saith, they hold it for an Oracle.

Not long since, the Turkes had a victorie against the Christians; and at their returne, they reported that this naked Santon Sheh Mahammet of Aleppo was seene naked in the field fighting against their enemies, and that by his helpe they ouercame them, although he were not nere them by many thousand miles. Whereby you may see how the Deuill doth delude them still, as he did their forefathers at the first by Mahomets Machi-auilian deuices.

Daruiſes.

Their Daruises also they haue in such reputation, that oftentimes great Bashawes, when they are in disfauour with the King, and feare either losse of life, or goods, or both, to auoid danger, will turne Daruises, and then they account themselves priuiledged persons from the rigour of their Law.

The witnesse of a Daruise or of a Churchman, will passe better than any mans witnesse besides, yea better than Sherettes whom they account of Mahomets kindred, and they are known from others by their greene Shalhes, which no man else may weare: for greene, they account Mahomets colour, and if they see any Christian wearing a garment of that colour, they will cut it from his backe, and beate him, and aske him how he dare presume to weare Mahomets colour, and whether he bee kinne to God or not?. This I haue knowen put in practise vpon Christians (not acquainted with the customes of the countrey) since my comming: one for hauing but greene shoestrings, had his shooes taken away. Another wearing greene breeches vnder his Colone (being espied) had his breeches cut off, and he reuiled and beaten.

Wise of more knowledge come far behind them in reuerencing the Preachers of the truth, and providing for them; and it is to be feared that they shall rise up at the day of iudgement and condemne vs heerein.

The Turks haue no Printing amongst them, but all their Law and their Religion is written in the Morisco tongue, that is the Arabicke tongue. And hee is accounted a learned man amongst them, that can write and read. And as for the Latin tongue, he is a rare man amongst them that can speake it. Some few amongst them haue the Italian tong: and many (especially in and about Constantinople) speake the vulgar Greeke, that is Romeica tongue. For in Constantinople there are as many Grecians and Hebrues as Turks.

The poore, amongst the Moores and Turks at Aleppo, beg of Syntana Fissa, sometimes in the streets in the name and for the sake of Syntana Fissa, who was (as they say) a whoore of charity, and would prostitute her selfe to any man Bacchee (as they say in the Arabicke tongue) that is gratis freely.

The Diet of the Turks is not very sumptuous, for the most common dish is Pilaw, which is good sauory meat made of Rife, and small morsels of Button boyled therein, and sometimes roasted Buckones, (that is, small bits or morsels of flesh.) Their more costly fare is Sambouses and Huclebites. Sambouses are made of paste like a great round Pastie with varietie of hearbes and meates therein, not minced but in Buckones. A Huclebite is a dish made of Eggs and hearbs. Their smaller Sambouses are more common, not so big as a mans hand, like a square Pastie, with minced meat therein. They haue also varietie of Yellowway, that is, sweet meats compounded in such sort as are not to be seen elsewhere. The poore sort feed on hearbs and fruites of the trees. Their most common drinke is Coffa, which is a blacke kind of drinke made of a kind of Pulse like Pease, called Coaua; which being grownd in the mill, and boiled in water, they drinke it as hot as they can suffer it; which they find to agree very well with them against their crudities and feeding on hearbs and rawe meates.

Syntana Fissa.

Diet of the
Turkes.
Pilawe.

Coffa.

Other compound drinckes they haue called Sherbet, made of

water and Sugar, or hony, with snow therein to make it cole; for although the countrie bee hote, yet they keepe snow all the yere long to cole their drinke.

It is accounted a great curtesie amongst them to giue vnto their frends when they come to visit them, a *fin-ion* or *Scudella* of *Coffa*, which is more holesome than toothsome, for it causeth good concoction, and driueth away drowlesse. Some of them will also drinke *Bers* or *Opium*, which maketh them forget themselves, and talke idly of Castles in the ayre, as though they saw *Uisions*, and heard *Reuelations*.

Their *Coffa* houses are more common than Ale-houses in England; but they vse not so much to sit in the houses as on benches on both sides the streets neere vnto a *Coffa* house, euery man with his *fin-ion* full; which being smoking hot, they vse to put it to their noses & eares, and then sup it off by leasure, being full of idle and Ale-house talke whiles they are amongst themselves drinking of it; if there be any newes, it is talked of there. They haue also excellent good fountaine waters in most places of that countrie, which is a common drinke amongst them, especially in Sommer time, and in their trauels at all times of the yere.

Some of our Merchants haue weighed their water and ours in England when they haue come home, and haue found their water lighter then ours by foure ounces in the pound; and the lighter the water is, the more pleasant it is to drinke, and goeth downe more delectably, as if it were milke rather than water.

In great Cities where the fountains are either farre off, or not so plentiful, there are certaine poore men which goe about the streets from morning to night with a Beares skinne full of water, sewed vp and fastened about his shouldres like a *Tinkers* budget, with a bole of brasse in his hand, and offreth water freely to them that passe by, except they giue them any thing in curtesie, (some seldom times.)

Salutations
of the Turks.

The greatest part of them are very courteous people amongst themselves, saluting one another at their meetings with their hand on their brest (for they neuer uncover their head) with these words: *Salam Alike Sulcanum*: that is, peace be vnto you

Sir.

Sir. Whereunto the other replieth, Alekem Salam, that is: Peace be to you also. And sometime thus: Elph Marhabba ianum. Or in Turkish thus: Hosh Geldanos, Sophi Geldanos: that is: Welcome my deere friend. And in the morning, Subalkier Sultanum, that is, good morrow Sir: and in the evening thus, Misalker Sultanum, that is: good euen Sir.

And when friends and acquaintance meet, who haue not sene one another many dayes before, they salute one another in Turkish, thus: Neder halen? that is: how doe you? In Arabick thus, Ish halac Seedi? that is: How doe you Sir? And Ish babrac? that is: how doth thy Gate? (meaning all within his gate) And so proceed by particulars to aske how doth thy Child, slaue, horse, cat, dog, asse, &c. and euery thing in the house, except his wife; for that is held a very unkind question, and not vsuall amongst them. And if a man come to their houses, and at the doore enquire of the children for their father, they will answere him: but if he enquire for the mother, they will throw stones at him and reuile him.

Their women (as hath bene shewed before) haue little liberty to come abroad, except it be on the Que before their Sabbath, (which is Thursday) to weepe at the graues of the dead, or to the Bannios or hot Bathes to wash themselves (as the vse of the contry is.) And when they come abroad, they are alwayes masked; for it is accounted a shame for a woman to be sene bare-faced: yea, they are so iealous and suspicious ouer them, that fathers wil not suffer their owne sonnes, after they come to fouretene yeeres of age, to see their mothers.

These be their common salutations one to another.

Their more speciall salutations to great personages are these.

When a man cometh to salute the great Turke, or Grand Signior himselfe (into whose presence few are admitted except Ambassadors and great Personages) they are led betwene two by the arines, for feare of a stab, by which meanes one of their Grand Signiors was once killed, and when they returne, they goe backwards; for it is accounted a disgrace to turne their back-parts to a great man. In like manner they salute their

Bashawes

Bashawes and other great men, (but not led by the armes) but with their hands on the brest, bowing downe their heads to kisse the skirt of his garment, pronouncing these words, Ollah towal omrac Seedi. That is: God prolong your dayes Sir. And so long as they talke with a Bashaw they stand with their hands on their brest maiden-like, and bow low at their departure, and goe backward. They neuer uncover their heads vnto any man, no not to the King himselfe; yea, it is a word of reproach amongst them to say when they mislike a matter, I had as liue thou shewedst me thy bare head.

They call one another diuersly, and not allwaies by their names, but sometimes by their fathers Calling, trade, or degree: as Eben Sultan, that is, The sonne of a King: Eben Terzi, The sonne of a Tailor.

And sometimes by their father qualities, as Eben Sacran, that is, The sonne of a Drunkard.

And sometimes by their markes, as Colac cis, that is, A man without eares: Cowli Sepher, that is Sepher with the thinne beard.

And sometimes by their stature, as Tow-ill, that is, A tall man: Sgire rugiall, that is, A little man.

And sometimes by their Offices, as I-asgee, that is, A Secretarie: Nibe, that is, A Clerke, &c.

And sometimes by their humours, as Chiplac, that is, A naked man; or, One who was of a humour to weare no cloathes but breeches.

But their common word of curtesie either to strangers, or such whose names they know not, or whom they purpose to reuerence, is Chillabee, that is, Gentleman. And there is no man amongst them of any degree, will refuse to answer to any of these names. But if nature haue marked them either with gogle eies, bunch backes, lame legs, or any other infirmitie or deformitie, as they are knowen by it, so they are content to be called by it.

But they that haue gone on pilgrimage to their holy Citle Mecha, where their Prophet Mahomet was buried, at their returne are called Hogies, that is, Pilgrimes, as Hogie Tahar,
Hogie

Hogie Mahammet, &c. which is counted a word of great grace and credit amongst them. And the witness of an Hogie will be taken before any other.

Of the Arabians.

There are also many Arabians in Aleppo, called vulgarly, Arabs or Bedweens. They call themselves Saracens, of Sara; but they are rather Ishmalites, of Ishmael Abrahams sonne by Hagar, and therefore also called Hagarens. But some take them to be of the race of the Sabzans, which were wilde and sauage people, of Sabza, a Country in the middle of Arabia, towards the East, environed with great Rocks, where is great store of Cynnomon and Casia, Frankincense and Myrrh, which people came of Sheba, nephew to Keturah and Abraham. Their native Country was Arabia, a Country in Asia, betwene Iudaea and Egypt, so called of Arabus the sonne of Apollo. It is diuided into three Regions, which are these, Arabia Petrea, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Felix. But at this day they haue no certaine Country or place of abode, but wander vp and downe throughout all Syria, Assyria, Galley, Iudaea, Palestina, and Egypt. And as in Iobs time they liued by theft and robberie and spoile of men, so doe they also to this present day. They haue two things at this day, viz. Dandan and Aborisha; the one their lawfull King, the other an Usurper; and some follow the one, and some the other, and are bitter enemies one to another; yet haue I seldome heard of any great wars betwixt them, for they seldome meet. They neuer come into any walled Townes or Cities, for feare of treason: but liue in tents, and are here to day, and many hundred miles off within few daies after.

They are a base, beggerly, and rogish people; wandering vp and downe, and liuing by spoile, which they account no sinne, because they are Mahomets Countrymen, and he allowed them liberty to liue by theft. Yet their Kings doe no great harme, but take tolle or tribute of the Carauans as they passe by, which if they pay willingly, they passe quietly, and are not robbed, but a little exacted vpon.

One of their Kings hath often times pitched his tents neere vnto the City of Aleppo, and many Merchants being desirous to see them and their order, tooke occasion to present him with some small present or other, which he tooke very kindly, and admitted them to his table, and gaue them a tent to lodge in all night: on the morrow for breakfast one of them made him a minced pie, and set it before him hot as it came out of the oven: But as Diogenes accustomed to feed on roots, hauing a peece of a tart giuen him to eat, and as he was eating it, being asked what it was, answered that it was bread; and when he was laughed at for his answer, he said again, Either it is bread of a very good making, or bread very wel handled in the baking: So this Synicall or Diogenicall King accustomed to feed grossly, hauing neuer seene a pie or pastie before, marvelled what it was: And when he saw it cut vp and opened, and perceined smoke to come out of it, shrank backe, fearing it had bene some engine to destroy him, and that the fire would follow after the smoke. But when he perceined no fire followed the smoke, he was content to taste of it, and highly commended it, as the daintiest dish that euer he tasted of in his life.

These Arabian Kings neuer keepe any money in their purses, but spend it as fast as they finde it, and when they want, with their sword they seeke a new purchase. Some are souldiers, fighting faithfully on any side that will giue them pay. Some of this rogissh Arabian race follow neither of their Kings, but wander from place to place in caues and rocks, and liue by their sword, not only robbing, but killing such as they can overcome. Others of them (of a better minde) sojourne in Cities of trade and trafficke, and make themselves seruants to any Nation that will set them on worke, and well reward them. Some of them are horse-keepers, some Bastages, that is, Porters, and some vnder-cookes in kitchens, and are very seruiceable. But for the most part their lodgings are on some dunghill or other, or odde corner of the City, with some silly tent ouer their heads. Their wiues weare rings in their noses, either of siluer or brasse, fastned to the middle gristle of their nose, and colour their lips blew with Indico, and goe alwaies bare legged and barefooted,

haresfooted, with plates of rings of brasse about their ankles, and bracelets of brasse about their hands. They are people which can and doe endure great hardnesse and miserie, both for cold and lodging. Their women are skilfull in mourning and crying by art, and therefore they are hired to cry at the funerals of Turkes and Moores oftentimes, tearing their haire, and making all their face blew with Indico. The chiefeest thing that I haue obserued in them, worth praise, is this, that they retaine the vse of speaking their naturall tongue to this day, speaking the Arabicke naturally, which is a farre more learned language than the Turkish: for as the Turkes Religion is a mixed Religion, compounded of many Religions, so is their language also a medly language, or (as I may iustly call it) a linse wolfe Religion and language, compounded of many other languages, wherein nothing is written. But the Arabian tongue is a learned language, wherein Aulien and many learned Physitians haue written much, and to this day the Turkes Alcoran and all their Law and Religion is written in the Arabicke tongue, which is one of those Orientall Languages which depend on the Hebrew tongue, wherein because you haue some knowledge, and are studious in the tongues, (according to your request in your last letters) I will acquaint you what languages are here spoken, and which languages are most common and commendable to traouellers to goe furthest withall. There are here spoken so many seuerall languages as there are seuerall Nations here dwelling or sojourning, every Nation (amongst themselves) speaking their owne language. And here are of most Nations in the world some, who either come with their Merchandise to sell or by commodities, or sojourne here as strangers, or else haue accesse and resesse to this City as traouellers. But of all Chyistian languages, the Italian tongue is most vsed, and therewithall a man may trauell furthest. But of all the Orientall tongues, these foure are most spoken in these parts, Arabicke, Turkish, Armenian, and Persian, or Agimeco: Of euerie one of which languages (that you may see how they differ) I will shew you how they number from one to twenty, to satisfie your expectation.



The manner of numbring in foure

Oriental tongues

Arabicke, or Morisco.

1	<i>Wbeheed.</i>	One.	And so they	
2	<i>Tenteene.</i>	Two.	proccede from	
3	<i>Telate.</i>	Three.	twentie to a	
4	<i>Arbah.</i>	Foure.	thousand, as for	
5	<i>Camse.</i>	Fiue.	example thus.	
6	<i>Sitte.</i>	Sixe.		
7	<i>Sebbah.</i>	Seuen.	<i>Wbehed Ashrine.</i>	21
8	<i>Temene.</i>	Eight.	<i>Telatine.</i>	30
9	<i>Tissa.</i>	Nine.	<i>Arbine.</i>	40
10	<i>Ashera.</i>	Tenne.	<i>Camseen.</i>	50
11	<i>Edash.</i>	Eleuen.	<i>Sesteen.</i>	60
12	<i>Tentash.</i>	Twelue.	<i>Sebbain.</i>	70
13	<i>Telatash.</i>	Thirteene.	<i>Temenin.</i>	80
14	<i>Arbatash.</i>	Fourteene.	<i>Tissaine.</i>	90
15	<i>Camsetash.</i>	Fifteene.	<i>Mee.</i>	100
16	<i>Sittash.</i>	Sixteene.	<i>Mee reene.</i>	200
17	<i>Sebbatash.</i>	Seuenteene.	<i>Elph.</i>	1000
18	<i>Tementash.</i>	Eighteene.		
19	<i>Tissatash.</i>	Nineteene.		
20	<i>Ashreen.</i>	Twentie.		

Turkish

1	Beer.	One.	1	Mecke.
2	Echee.	Two.	2	Ergucke.
3	Ench.	Three.	3	Ericke.
4	Durt.	Poure.	4	Chouers.
5	Besch.	Fiue.	5	Hincke.
6	Alsee.	Sixe.	6	Vitos.
7	Teadee.	Seuen.	7	Teota.
8	Serboes.	Eight.	8	Ouis.
9	Dochees.	Nine.	9	Vina.
10	Ontemaunt.	Tenne.	10	Danomecke.
11	Onbeer.	Eleuen.	11	Daslegucke.
12	Oneshee.	Twelue.	12	Dasmericke.
13	Onuch.	Thirteene.	13	Dasvouchouers.
14	Ondurt.	Fourteene.	14	Daswincke.
15	Onbesch.	Fifteene.	15	Dasnouites.
16	Onalsee.	Sixteene.	16	Dasnuosa.
17	Onedee.	Seuenteene.	17	Dasnonta.
18	Onsechees.	Eighteene.	18	Dasnouine.
19	Ondocouz.	Nineteene.	19	Exan.
20	Egreme.	Twentie.	20	Exsan on mecke.

Persian or Agimesco.

1	Enck.	12	Conandesdab.
2	Du.	13	Sisdah.
3	See.	14	Chonedah.
4	Chohac.	15	Pounsdah.
5	Panche.	16	Shemisdah.
6	Shoch.	17	Heshtab.
7	Haste.	18	Hoshtittab.
8	Hastis.	19	Nandos.
9	Non.	20	Bist.
10	Dab.	21	Bist Enck.
11	Teandesdab.	22	Es.

Of the Jewes.

Besides all these Mahometans (which I haue already named) there are many Jewes in Constantinople, Aleppo, Damascus, Babylon, Grand Cayro, and euery great Citie and place of Marchandise throughout all the Turkes dominions, who are knowne by their hattis: for they were accustomed to weare red hattis without bynnes at my first coming: But lately (the head Vizier being their enemy) they are constrained to weare hattis of blew cloth, because red was accounted too statelly and pryncelike a colour for them to weare.

They are called by three names, which were giuen to them of old. First, they are called Hebrewes, (as some suppose) of Heber the fourth from Noah, in whom the hebrew tongue remained at the confusion of tongues, whence he had his name. But S. Augustine and other fathers affirme, that they were first called Hebrewes of Abraham, with the alteration of a few letters, *Hebrai quasi Abraham*, that is, Hebrewes as it were Abrahmites.

Secondly they were called Israelites from Jacob surnamed Israel, whose grandfather Abraham was.

Thirdly, they were called Iewes, after that Juda and Benjamin (which for the unity of minds were (as it were one Tribe) following Rehoboam the sonne of Solomon of the tribe of Iuda, made the kingdome of Iuda. The other ten betaking them to Ieroboam of the tribe of Ephraim, set vp the kingdome of the Ephramites or Israel. And what became of those ten tribes, the Jewes acknowledge themselves to be ignorant. Only some of their Rabbies thinke them to bee in Tarracia: the onely reason which I haue heard them alledge for their opinion is this, because they often vnderstand by Tartarians who came from thence to vse marchandise in Aleppo and else where, that there are many amongst them called by Hebrew names to this day. Of these three names whereby they are knowne, the most common name whereby they are called at this day is, the name of Iewes. One and the same people thrice changed their names, & often the place of their abode: And to this day they haue no

king

Math. 27.25.

king nor countrey proper to themselves, but are dispersed throught
out the whole world, and in every place where they come, they
are contemptible and of base account, according to the cry of
those crucifiers. His blood bee vpon vs and our children, which
is fulfilled this day in our eares and eyes. They are of more
vile account in the sight of Turkes then Christians; in so much
that if a Jewe would turne Turke, he must first turne Christi-
an before they will admit him to be a Turke. Yea, it is a word
of reproach amongst the Turkes, & a vsuall protestation amongst
them, when they are falsely accused of any crime, to cleare them-
selues they vse to protest in this manner, If this be true; then
God graunt I may die a Jewe, And the Jewes in like cases vse
to say, If this be not a false accusation, then God graunt I may
dye a Christian, praying better for themselves then they be-
lieue, and as all of them must be that shall bee saued. And the
poore Christians sojourning and dwelling in these partes doe
hate them very vcharitably and irreligiously: (in that we read
Rom. 11. many arguments proving that they shall bee con-
uicted againe.) for on good fryday in many places (especially
at Zante) they throw stones at them, insomuch that they dare
not come out of their houses all that day, and yet are scarce in
safety in their houses, for they vse to throw stones at their win-
dowes and doores, and on the roose of their houses. On thurs-
day about none, the Jewes begin to keepe within doores, and
continue there with their doores shut until saturday about none,
for if they come forth before that time they are sure to be sto-
ned, but after none on Easter eue if they come abroad, they
may passe as quietly as euer they did. These in their blinde
zeale thinke to be reuenged on them for whom Christ prayed
saying, Father forgive them, for they know not what they
doe.

And some ignorant Christians refuse to eat of their meat or
bread: their reason is, because the Jewes refuse to eat or drinke
with Christians to this day, or to eat any meat that Christians
kill. But it is not vnusuall amongst Christians of better know-
ledge, to eat of the Jewes meat, which ordinarily they buy of
them: for the Jewes to this day eat not of the hinderpart of any
beast,

beast, but only of the former parts, and sell the hinder quarters of their beafe, mutton, kids, goats, &c. to Christians.

They obserue still all their old Ceremonies and feasts, Sacrifices only excepted, which the Turkes will not suffer them to doe: for they were wont amongst them to sacrifice children, but dare not now for feare of the Turkes. Yet some of them haue confessed, that their Physicians kill some Christian patient or other, whom they haue vnder their hands at that time, in stead of a sacrifice.

If a man die without children, the next brother taketh his wife, and raiseth by seed vnto his brother: and they still marry in their owne kindred. Many of them are rich Merchants: some of them Druggomen, and some Brokers. Most of them are very crafty and deceitfull people. They haue no beggars amongst them, but many thæues, and some who steale for necessity, because they dare not begge.

They are also very great Usurers, and therein the Turkes excell them: for although there be Usurers amongst them, yet they allow it not: for if a Christian or any man borrow money of a Turke (though he promise him interest) yet if he pay the principall, he dares not molest him for interest, nor complaine of him, being against their law.

The lewes Sabbath is on Saturday, which they obserue so strictly, that they will not trauell vpon any occasion on that day, nor receiue money, nor handle a pen to write, (as I haue knowne by experience in a Doctoz of Physicke:) but on the morrow he would take double fees of his Patient.

They read their law in the Hebrewetongue, written in Phylacteries or long roles of parchment. And the Old Testament is also read in the Hebrew. But their Cakams and Cohens preach in the Spanish tongue. All matters of controuersie betwixt themselves are brought before their Cakam to decide, who is their chiefe Churchman. Cakam in Hebrew is as much as Sapiens in Latine, that is, a wise man: and Cohen in Hebrew is as much as Sacerdos in Latine, that is, a Priest.

Most of the lewes can read Hebrew, but few of them speake it, except it be in two places in Turkey, and that is at Salonica, formerly

formerly called Thessalonica, a City in Macedonia by the gulf of Thermaicus; and at Safetta in the Holy Land, neere unto the sea of Galile: Which two places are as it were Universities or Schooles of learning amongst them, and there (honoris gratia) they speake Hebrew.

I haue sundry times had conference with many of them; and some of them, yea the greatest part of them, are blasphemous wretches, who (when they are pressed with an argument which they cannot answer) breake out into opprobrious speeches, and say Christ was a false Prophet, and that his Disciples stole him out of his graue whiles the souldiers (who watched him) slept: and that their forefathers did deservedly crucifie him; and that if he were now living, they would vse him worse than euer their forefathers did.

Of Christians of sundry sorts sojourning in Aleppo.

Besides these Turkes, Moores, and Arabians, (which are all Mahometans) and Iewes (which are Talmudists) there are also sundry sorts of Christians in this Countrey, which are of two sorts, either such as were borne, brought vp, and dwelled in the Country, or such as were borne in Christendome, and only sojourne here for a time to exercise merchandises.

The first sort who were borne in this Heathen Countrey, and dwell there, are either Armenians, Maronites, Iacobites, Georgians, Chelbalines, or Greekes; which are all gouerned by their Patriarkes for Ecclesiasticall matters. But for ciuill gouernment, both they and their Patriarkes are subiect to Turkish Lawes, yea they are all slaues vnto the great Turk, whom they call their Grand Signior.

Of the Nostranes or Nazaritans.

Amongst all these sorts of Christians, there is amongst the Maronites an ancient company of Christians, called vulgarly

N

Nostranes,

Nostranes, *quasi* Nazaritans, of the Sect of the Nazarites, more ciuill and harmlesse people than any of the rest. Their Countrey is Mount Lybanus (as I wrote vnto you heretofore) but many of them dwell at Aleppo, whereof some of them are Cassises, that is, Churchmen; some of them are Cookes, and seruants vnto English Merchants and others; some Artificers: All of them liue somewhat poorly, but they are more honest and true in their conuersation than any of the rest, especially at their first comming from Mount Lybanus to dwell in Aleppo; and many during their continuance there, if they be not corrupted by other wicked Nations there dwelling: in whom I obserued more by experience than I heard of them, or noted in them when I was amongst them at Mount Lybanus. And especially for the manner of their marriage, and how they honour the same.

They buy their wiues of their fathers (as others there dwelling, doe) but neuer see them vntill they come to be married, nor then neither vntill the mariage be solemnized betwixt them: for there is a partition in the place where they meet to be married, and the man and his friends stand on the one side, and the young woman & her friends on the other side, where they may heare, but not see one another, vntill the Cassies bid the young man put his hand thorow an hole in the wall, and take his wife by the hand. And whiles they haue hand in hand, the mother of the maid cometh with some sharpe instrument made for the purpose, and all to bepricketh the new married mans hand, and maketh it bleed. And if he let her hand goe when he feeleth his hand smart, they hold it for a signe that he will not loue her: But if he hold fast (notwithstanding the smart) and wring her hard by the hand vntill she cry, rather than he will once shrinke, then he is counted a louing man, and her friends are glad that they haue bestowed her on him.

And how they honour marriage aboue others, I obserued by the naming of their first manchild. For as amongst vs the women, when they are married, lose their Surnames, and are surnamed by the husbands surname, and children likewise; so amongst them the father loseth his name, and is called by the name of his eldest sonne, in this manner. I haue knowen a
Nostrane

Nostrane whose name was Mou-se, that is, Moses; who ha-
 uing a manchild, named him Vseph, that is, Ioseph, and then
 was the father no more called Mou-se, Moses; but Abou Vseph,
 that is, the father of Ioseph. Another whose name was Vseph,
 named his eldest sonne Pher-iolla, after which he was no more
 called Vseph, but Abou Pher-iolla, the father of Pher-iolla. An-
 other man called Iubrael, that is, Gabriell, his sonne at the time
 of Baptisme being named Mou-se, he alwaies after was called
 Abou Mou-se, that is, the father of Moses: such an honour doe
 they account it to be father of a manchild.

These Nostranes reuerence their Cassises greatly, and kisse
 their hand wheresoeuer they meet them: yet are most of them
 altogether vnlearned, hauing only the knowledge of the Syri-
 ac tongue, wherein their Liturgie is read.

They keepe their Feasts at the same time as we doe, viz.
 Christmasse, Easter, and Whitfuntide: and at Christmasse on
 the Twelfth day in the morning, called Epiphanie, their yong
 men haue a custome (betimes in the morning) to leape naked
 into the water: I could neuer heare any reason of their so do-
 ing, but Vzansa de prease, the Custome of their Countrey. And
 though it be then very cold, yet they perswade themselves and
 others, that then it is hotter than at any other time, and that
 the water then hath an extraordinarie vertue to wash away
 their sinnes.

On Sunday in Easter weeke and Whitfun weeke, these No-
 stranes goe with their Cassises to the graues of the dead, and
 there kneele downe, and burne incense, and pray at euery
 graue.

Of the Chelfalines.

The Chelfalines are Christians, dwelling vpon the borders
 of Persia betwene Mesopotamia and Persia, at a place cal-
 led Chelfa. These bring silke to Aleppo to sell. They are plaine
 dealing people. If a man pay them money, and (by ouer-
 reckoning himselfe) giue them more than their due, though there

be but one peece ouer, so soone as they perceiue it, though it bee many daies after, they will bring it backe againe, and restore it, and thinke they shall neuer retorne safely into their Countrey, if they should not make restitution thereof. These people perswade themselves, and report vnto others, that they dwell in that place which was called Eden, whereinto Adam was put to keepe it and dresse it. But some hold that this pleasant garden Eden did extend ouer all the earth. But by the second chapter of Genesis it appeareth manifestly, that this garden wherein man was placed, which we call Paradise, was a certaine place on earth, not spreading ouer all, but only a part thereof, containing a conuenient portion of the Countrey called Eden, bounding vpon the Riuer Euphrates, which Riuer is deuided into foure streames, and runneth (or at leastwise did then flow) in manner as it is described, Gen. 2. 10. &c. And Eden is the name of a Countrey, so called for the pleasantnesse of it. For Hadan in Hebrew, is in English to delight. From hence also the Greekes call pleasure, *δωδε*.

And howsoever it be somewhat probable, that these Chelphalines dwell now in that Countrey which was called Eden, yet Plato, and Aristotle, and Lactantius, and others, doe constantly affirme (as they haue receiued of ancient monuments) that Mountaines, and Riuers, and Ilands, and Countiees, haue receiued much alteration in this kinde. Sicilia is said to haue bene diuided from Italy, Cyprus from Syria, England from France, by the violence of the Sea, whereas before they were ioined, as Peloponnesus is to the rest of Grecia, or as the towne of Rye (at an high water) seemeth to be to the rest of England: So that no certainty can be giuen either by reading, or traueling, of the place where Eden was, because these Riuers run in other streames: forasmuch as Cyrus, at the taking of Babylon, is affirmed to haue restrained the maine channell of this very riuer Euphrates, vnto an vnwonted course; and to haue deuided the riuer Gindes (which is next vnto it in greatnesse) into 366. streames. Besides, the Countrey of Mesopotamia, by which these riuers passe, being partly dry and sandy, and seldome watered with the showers of heauen; and on the other part, exceeding

ding fruitfull by the nature of the soile; is (by the industry of the inhabitants) so nourished with waters, by cutting out channels and ditches out of the maine streames, as the same is amended, where it is barren, of the same vnfruitfulnesse; and corrected againe of his ouer rich increase, where it is ouerfertile. So manuell therefore if these riuers are not fully agreed vpon by Writers, hauing lost perhaps their ancient streames, together with their names, as Paradise, and the whole earth besides hath lost her ancient fruitfulness.

And these Chelphalines are ignozant people, and haue no reason to proue that they now dwell in the place which was called Eden, whereinto Adam was put to keepe it and to dreesse it, but that the riuer Euphrates, and other riuers (mentioned Gen. 2. 10. 11. 12.) run by their Countrey.

Others of them say, that they haue receiued it by Tradition from their Elders, from time to time. But that which God hath concealed, I will not search out. But (notwithstanding all that I haue read, heard, or seene in my trauels) I resolute myselfe, that no man living can demonstrate the place, which God (for the times of Adam) aduersed; and euer since, the place is vnknewen.

Of the Greekes.

The Greekes are a very superstitious, subtle, and deceitfull people, insomuch that it is growen to a prouerbe amongst the Italians, *Chi fida in Greco, sara in teogo*.

That is,

He that trusteth to a Greeke, Shall be intreaiged, and still so seeked. They hate the Papists, and yet in many things agree with them, as in Articulate Confession, Transubstantiation, and some other opinions. But their Liturgie is read in the vulgar Tongue.

The Greekes in Aleppo are very poore, for they are there (for the most part) but Brokers or Bassages, that is, Porters; and many of their women as light as water, maintaining their husbands

bands, themselves and their families, by prostituting their bodies to others. And their owne husbands are often times their Vanders or procurers to bring them Customers.

But the Greekes that liue at Constantinople are many of them great Merchants, and very rich; but exceeding proud, and sumptuous in apparell; euen the basest of them, and especially their women, who though they be but Coblers wiues, or poore Artificers wites, yet they goe in gownes of sattin, and taffety, yea of cloth of siluer and gold, adorne with precious stones, and many gemmes and iewels about their necks and hands. They care not how they pinch their bellies, so that they may haue fine apparell on their backs. And at the time of their marriage, the women condition with their husbands to finde them decent apparell, and convenient diet, and bring them before their Patriarke of Constantinople to confirme it; which, if it be not performed accordingly, if they complaine to their Patriarke, they are diuorced presently, and shee taketh an other man to her husband, betterable to maintaine her; and he may marry an other woman if he please.

One onely instance hereof will I giue you in a matter notoriously knowen to all nations sojourning or dwelling in or about Constantinople.

In Pera or Gallata (on the other side the water) there is a most famous (or rather infamous) Greeke whose called Charatzia Sophia, that is, Mistresse Sophia, (the daughter of a poore Greeke widow who liueth by laundry) who being married vnto a Greeke, because he kept her not fine enough, she complained of him to the Patriarke, and was diuorced from him; and presently thereupon tooke another man, who was a Christian in name, but no Greeke, but one who was (as is reported of him) borne in no land in the world, but by sea, and brought vp in Polonia; vntill he were thirtene or fourtene yeeres of age, and then came to Constantinople, and serued many masters there, at the first in the basest seruices, both in the stable, and in the kitchen, and afterwards in better seruices than he deserued, being both vnlearned and irreligious.

This man had many children by this infamous woman Sophia:

phia: yet after many yeeres (arising to higher fortunes) turned her away, and married another woman: And (to dawbe by the matter somewhat smoothly) procured a Greeke Taylor to marry with this Sophia and gaue many hundred Dolors with her to her marriage. But this Charatza could not content her selfe long with this Greeke Taylor, but admitted dayly other men into her companie, whereupon the poore Taylor ran away with his money, and left this light huswife to the mercie of her former louers, hauing three husbands liuing, yet thee her selfe liuing with none of them. This is common in euery mans mouth thereabouts, and talked of many thousand miles off, to the disgrace of his Countreie, and slander of Christianitie.

And both at Constantinople, Aleppo, and other places of Turkey where there is traffiking and trading of Merchants, it is no rare matter for popish Christians of sundry other Countreies, to Cut Cabine, (as they call it) that is: to take any woman of that contrie where they sojourne, (Turkish women onely excepted, for it is death for a Christian to meddle with them) and when they haue bought them, and encoled them in the Cadies booke, to vse them as wiues so long as they sojourne in that countreie, and maintaine them gallantly, to the consuming of their wealth, diminishing of their health, and endangering of their owne soules. And when they depart out of that Country, they shake off these their sweet-hearts, & leaue them to shift for themselues and their children. And this they account no sinne, or at least wise such a sinne as may be washed away with a litle holy water.

And these are the vertues which many Christians learne by sojourning long in Heathen Countreies: which is not to be marvelled at; for if Ioseph (a good man) liuing in Pharaoh his Court, had learned to sinne by the life of Pharaoh; and Peter (a great Apostle) being in the high Priests hall but once, denied Christ thrice; we may well thinke that they which dwell long in wicked Countreies, and conuerse with wicked men, are somewhat tainted with their sinnes, if not altogether sorowed with the leauen of their vngodlinee.

Of

Of those whom they call Franks or Freemen,
men, sojourning in Aleppo.

THE other sortes of Christians living in Aleppo, are such as are borne in other parts of Christendome, and onely sojourne there for a time to vse trafficke and trade in merchandise, and these are Englishmen, Italians, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, and others, whom they call by a generall name Frangi, that is, Franks, or Freemen. For all the rest, euen from the greatest Bashaw or Vizier vnto the poorest peasant, are slaues vnto the Grand Signiour, who onely is free; and all the rest are borne, brought vp, liue and die his slaues: for the Grand Signiour can commaund the head of any one of them at his pleasure.

Yea, if some great Vizier or Bashawe to whom he hath committed the gouernement of some Citie or countrie, fall into his disfaueur, if he send but a Cappagic, that is, a Purseuant to him with his writing, with a blacke seale in a blacke bore, none of them all dare withstand him, but suffer this base Cappagic to strangle him: though it be in the house before his wiues, children and seruants, yet none dare lift vp their hands against him.

There was a Bashawe of Aleppo, who gouerned the Citie and Countrie adioyning, who was in the disfaueur of the King, and the King sent a Cappagic to strangle him, who inquiring for the Bashaws house at Aleppo, and vnderstanding he was at his Garden foure miles from the Citie, he rode and met him in the way, and opened his black bor and shewed him his commission to strangle him, whereat his countenance changed, and he only craued this fauour, that hee might haue libertie to say his Prayers before he died: which performed, hee yeldeth his head and was strangled, sitting on his horse before all his followers, which were at the least 100. men, and no man durst speake one worde against it, much lesse offer to resist him, but said, it was Gods will it should be so.

And not onely the great Turke doeth thus tyrannize over his

his slaues, but every Bashaw who hath gouernment ouer others in a Citie or Countreie, tyrannise ouer those which are vnder their regiment; and sometimes strangled, sometimes beheaded, and sometimes put vnto terrible tortures those who offend. Yea, oftentimes without offense; onely because they are rich and haue faire houses the Bashaw will lay to their charge such things as he himselfe knoweth to be vnttrue, and put them to death that he may seaze vpon his goods.

There was a Sherife or a Green-headin Aleppo, whom they account Mahomets kintred, who offending the Bashaw and brauing him in tearmes as thogh he durst not punish him, he caused one of his officers to goe with him home, and when hee came before his owne doore, openly in the street to break both his legs and armes, & there let him lie, and no man durst finde fault, or giue him food; or Whysician, or Chirurgion come to him; or wife or seruants take him into house, but there he lay all day, and should so haue continued vntill he had died for hunger, or dogs eaten him, had not his friends giuen money to the Bashaw to haue his throat cut to rid him out of his paine. And this is a common punishment amongst them.

And sometimes for small offenses, they will lay a man dolone on his backe, and hoyle vp his feete, and with a cudgell giue them 300. or 400. blowes on the soles of their feete, whereby manie are lained.

And some they set on a sharpe stake naked, which commeth from his fundament vp to his mouth, if he find not fauour to haue his throat cut sooner.

And some are ganchted in this manner; they are drawen vp by a rope fastened about their armes to the top of a Gazeuke or Gibbet full of hookes, and let downwards againe, and on what part soeuer any hooke taketh hold, by that they hang vntill they die for hunger.

And some in like sort are drawen ouer a Gibbet, and they being compassed about the naked waste with a small coard, the coard is drawen by 2. men to make them draw vp their breath, and still pulled straiter and straiter, vntill they bee so narrow in the waste, that they may easily be cut off by the middle at one
D blow,

blow, and then the vpper part is let downe on a hot grid-iron and there seared vp, to keepe them in sense and feeling of paine so long as is possible, and the neather part is throwen to the dogges, &c.

Unspeakeable is their tyranny to those that fall into their hands, not vnlike the tyrannie of the Spaniards towards the poore Indians who neuer offend them.

They, whom they call ffranks or ffreemen, liue in greater securitie amongst them then their owne people, by reason that they are gouerned by Consuls of their owne nation, and those Consuls also are backed by Ambassadours for the same nations which are alwaies Leigers at Constantinople: and when their Consuls abroad are offered wrong, they write vnto the Ambassadours, how, and by whom they are wronged: and then the Ambassadour procureth from the great Turk commandements to the Bashaw of Aleppo to redresse their wrongs, and punish such as offend them. Otherwise there were no dwelling for ffranks amongst them, but they should be vsed like slaues by e- uery slaue.

And notwithstanding their Consuls and Ambassadours too, yet they are oftentimes abused by Turks both in words and deeds.

In words they reuile them as the Egyptians did the Israelites, and call them Gours, that is, Infidels: and Cupec, that is, dog: and Canzier, that is, Hogge: and by many other odious and reproachfull names. And though they strike them, yet dare they not strike againe lest they lose their hand, or be worse vsed.

They also oftentimes make Auenias of them, that is, false accusations; and suborne false witnesses to confirme it to bee true: and no Christians word will bee taken against a Turke, for they account vs infidels, and call themselves Musselmen, that is, True beleeuers.

This miserie abroad will make vs loue our owne Countrey the better when wee come thither. And that is the best lesson which I haue learned in my trauels, *Mundi contemptum*, that is, The contempt of the world. And S. Pauls lesson, Phil. 4. 11. In whatsoeuer state I am, therewith to be content.

Oh how happie are you in England if you knew your own happinesse? But as the prodigall sonne untill he was pinched with penurie abroad, neuer considered the plentie of his fathers house: So many in England know not their own felicitie, because they doe not know the miseries of others.

But if they were here in this heathen Countrie, they would know what it is to liue in a Christian common wealth, vnder the gouernement of a godly king, who ruleth by Law and not by lust; where there is plentie and peace, and preaching of the Gospell, and manie other godly blessings, which others want.

And God long continue his mercies to our noble King Iames, and his whole Realmes, and giue vs grace as farre to excell o^r ther Nations in thankfulnessse as we doe in happinesse.

And thus for present I commend you to the most gracious protection of the Almighty IEHOVAH,
beseeching him, (if it be his will) to send vs
a ioyfull meeting, both in this
world, and in the world
to come. Amen.

Tuus xpius is xj. xpius,

GUILIELMVS BIDDVLPHVS,



A LETTER SENT

from *Ierusalem* into England, where-
in relation is made of the voyage of five English-
men from *Aleppo* in Syria (*Comagena* to *Ie-
rusalem*, and what famous Places, and memora-
ble Matters they saw in the way thither,
and at *Ierusalem*.

* * *

*

Salutem (ex animo) in Authore salutis, &c.



Wishfull and my singular good
friend, I being now (by the pro-
uidence of God) at *Ierusalem*, Cap-
tus amore tui, raptus honore loci,
for the loue I beare to you, and
delight I conceiue in this famous
place, where our sweet Saviour
Christ vouchsafed once his bles-
sed bodily presence; I could not
but remember you with some sa-
lutation from hence, having such
choice of messengers (by reason of the great concourse of people
vnto this place at this present, from sundry places of Christen-
dome) to transport my Letters vnto you: Nothing doubting
but that as my former letters (which I haue heeretofore writ-
ten vnto you both from *Aleppo* and other places) concerning
my former voyages, and such things as (by diligent observa-

tion) I noted in my travels, were acceptable unto you; so that this shall be much more acceptable, both in regard of the Place from whence it came, as also of the Matter subiect herein contained; being my voyage from Aleppo in Syria Comagena to Ierusalem, undertaken this present yere 1600. not moued as Pilgrimes with any superstitious deuotion to see Reliques, or worship such places as they account holy; but as Trauellers and Merchants, occasioned by dearth and sicknesse, pestilence and famine in the City where we sojourne: which two are such fellowlike companions, that the Gracians distinguish them but by one letter, calling the pestilence *Λοιμωδ*, and the famine *Λιμωδ*: By reason whereof all trafficke was hindzed, and those Merchants whom they call Frankes or Freemen, either remoued to other places; or such as staid in the City, caused their gates to be shut vp, and came not abroad untill Sol entered into Leo, which is vsually the twelfth or thirteenth day of July, at which time the plague still ceaseth in this place, though it be neuer so great, and all that are then sicke, amend; and such as then come abroad, need not feare any danger. The Turkes, Moores, Arabians, and other Mahometans, neuer remoue for feare of any sicknesse, nor refuse any mans company infected therewith; for they say euery mans fortune is witten in his forehead, and that they shall not die before their time; not knowing what it is to tempt God, and to refuse ordinarie meanes. But in this interim, from the beginning of this sicknesse (which was in March) untill the expected and vndoubted end, when the Sunne entereth into Leo, we whose names are subscribed (for causes aboue mentioned) took our voyage from Aleppo towards Ierusalem, hauing letters of commendation from Clarissimo Imo the Venice Consul, and sundry others of the chiefe Italian Merchants, to their Padres at Ierusalem, for our kinde vsage there, with liberty of conscience.

Anno Dom. 1600. March 9. after dinner we set forth, guarded with Ienesaries, and accompanied with sundry English, Italian, and French Merchants, who in kindnesse rode with vs seuen or eight miles, to bring vs on the way, and then returned to Aleppo. But most of our English Merchants brought vs

vs to Cane Toman, ten miles from Aleppo, where we made merry with such good chere as we brought with vs. For there was nothing to be had for money but goats milke, whereof we had as much as we would. Here we purposed to haue slept all night, but hauing no other beds but the hard ground, with Iacobs pillow (a good hard stone) vnder our heads, vnaccustomed to such Downe beds, we could not sleepe, but spent the time in honest mirth vntill it was past midnight, and then our friends tooke their leaue of vs, and returned towards Aleppo, and we proceeded in our iourney towards Ierusalem. The night being darke, and the way dangerous and theeuish, our Iencelarie, Byram Bashaw, willed vs euery one to take a match lighted in our hands, and to whirle it about, that the fire might be seene the further, to terrifie the theues, lest they should surprise vs on the sudden. And when we came to suspicious places (as cadies, rockes, barnes, or odde Cottages in the way) our Iencelarie vsed to ride before; and as fowlers beat vpon bushes for birds, so he (with his launce) would strike and beat vpon such places, lest wilde Arabs (which lie lurking in such places) should steale vpon vs on the sudden.

Cane Toman.

When the day appeared, our way was pleasant and comfortable vnto vs, vntill we came to a village called Saracoope, whither we came about none, March. 10. And because our Sennars or sumptor horses (which caried provision for man and horse, as the custome of the Countrey is) were tyred, and wee our selues also (for want of sleepe the night past) wearied and hungrie, wee were constrained to lodge there all night on the hard ground by our horse heeles, in an old Cane distant from Cane Toman 28. miles.

Saracoope.

March 11. betimes in the morning we departed from Saracoope, and came betimes in the afternone to a fine Village called Marrah, where there is a very faire new Cane builded by Amrath (commonly called Morat) Chillabee, sometimes Desterdare, that is, Treasurer of Aleppo, and afterwards of Damascus, who for the refuge of traouellers, & their protection against theues, built a stately strong Cane like vnto Leaden-Hall in London, or rather the Erchance in London, where there are faire upper rooms

Marrah.

roomes for great men in their trauels, and the nether roomes are for ordinary trauellors and their horses, but in hot weather the best make choise to sleepe on the ground in lowe roomes, rather then in their chambers. The founder hereof also ordained that all Trauellors that way should haue their entertainment there of his cost. He alloweth them Bread, Oile and Mutton, which our Ienesaries accepted off; but we scorning reliefe from Turkes without money, sent vnto the village, where (besides our owne prouision which wee brought with vs) we had also other good things for money. Marrah is distant from Saracoope 24. miles.

Lacmine.

March 12. was a very rainy day, yet we trauelled all the forenoone vntill wee came to a village called Lacmine, which a farre off made shew of a very faire village; but when we came thither, we found it so ruinous, that there was not one house able to shroude vs from the extremitie of the shower: the inhabitants thereof hauing forsaken it and fled into the mountaines to dwell, for feare of the Ienesaries of Damascus, who traueling that way vsed to take from them, not onely victuals for themselves, and prouender for their horses without money, but whatsoever things els they found in their houses. Onely there was a little Church or Chappel there in good preparation, whereinto (for a little money) we obtained leaue to enter, our selues with our horses and carriage, and there we brought out our victuals, and refreshed our selues, and baited our horses, and rested vntill it left raining. After the shower, while our horses were preparing, we walked into the fields nere vnto the Church, and saw many poore people gathering Dalias and three leaved grasse, and asked them what they did with it: and they answered, that it was all their fode; and that they boiled it, and did eate it: then we tooke pitie on them, & gaue them bread, which they receiued very ioyfully, and blessed God that there was bread in the world, and said: they had not scene any bread the space of many moneths. We also gaue vnto them small pieces of siluer to relieue their necessitie, which they receiued gratefully, and wished that their Countrey were in the hands of Christians againe.

The

The shouer ceasing, we rode from this Chappell and village of Lacke money (I should haue said Lacim, but might say, lacke men and money too) and rode so ward untill we came vnto a village or towne called Tyaba, where (because it was nere night) we desired to lodge, but could not be admitted into any house for any money, whereupon our chiefe Ienefarie Byram Bashaw went into an house, and offered to pull man, woman, and childe out of the house, that we might bring in our horses, and lodge there our selues. But when we saw what pitifull lamentation they made, we intreated our Ienefarie either to perswade them for money, or to let them alone. And vnderstanding that there was a faire City in our way, ten miles off, we five, with our Ienefarie being well horsed, rode thither, and left our carriage with the rest of our company at Tyaba, to come to vs betimes in the morning.

This City is now commonly called Aman, but of old it was called Hamath, 2. King. 17. Here we lodged in a faire Cane, but on the cold ground, and vpon the hard stones, and thought our selues well provided for, that we had an house ouer our heads to keepe vs dry. Here we met with victuals for money, and prouender for our horses. On the morrow, the rest of our company came vnto vs from Tyaba, and one of our horses being lame, we staid there all that day to buy another, and met there that day another swaggering Ienefarie of Damascus, of our old acquaintance at Aleppo, called Mahomet Bashaw, who came from Ierusalem with Italian Merchants, whom he had guarded thither. These gaue vs good directions for our voyage, and told vs what dangers they had escaped. Hamath is from Marrah about five and thirty miles.

On the fourteenth of March we trauelled from Hamath, a pleasant way, and a short daies iourney, to a fine towne called vulgarly Hemse, but formerly Hus, distant from Hamath but twenty miles. This is said to haue bene the City where Iob dwelt, and is to this day called by the Christians inhabiting in those borders, Iobs City. And there is a fruitfull valley nere vnto it, called the valley of Hus, and a Castle not farre off, in the way to Tripoly, called Hus Castle to this day. But I make

Hus.

P

some

some doubt whether Iob were euer at this place, for Iob is said to haue dwelt amongst the Edomites or wicked Idumzans: and Idumza bordered vpon Arabia Foelix, and not nere Syria, where this City called Hus standeth, whence the Sabzans came, which with violence tooke away Jobs Dren and Asses. And Iob is said to come of the posteritie of Esay. And some thinke him to haue bene the sonne of Abram by Ketura. Yet might this City, now called Hemse or Hus, be the Land of one called by name Hus: for I doe finde in the Genealogies of the holy Scripture, thre men of that name Hus:

One was Arams sonne, nephew to Noah, Gen. 10. 23.

A second was Nachors, Abrams brothers sonne by Milchah, Gen. 22. 21.

The third was of the posterity and kindred of Esau, as appeareth in his Genealogie, Gen. 36. 28. Whence some gather, that Iob was an Idumzan, of the posterity of Esau. But others affirme him to haue bene the sonne of Abram by Ketura. And not unlikely that some one of these thre might haue dwelt at this place in Syria, called Hus, which by corruption of time was called Hemse.

On the fifteenth day of March we went from Hus towards Damascus, which is foure daies iourney off, and all the way (vntill we came within ten miles of Damascus) is a desert, vnihabited, and a therrish way; onely there are erected in the way certaine Canes to lodge in. But if they bring not prouision with them both for man and horse, and some quilt or pillow to sleepe on, the hard stones must be their bed, and the aire their supper: for some of their Canes are nothing but stone walls to keepe out therrues. In Cities they haue very stately Canes, but not for Travellers, but for themselves to dwell in; for euerie rich man calleth his house a Cane. But the Canes that stand in high waies, are in charity erected by great men, for the protection of Travellers; but most of them are very badly kept, and are worse than stables. Our first daies iourney from Hus was a very uncomfortable and dangerous desert: we saw no house all the way vntill we came vnto a village called Hassia, where we lodged in an old Castle distant from Hus 22. miles.

March 16. From Hassia, we rode to an ancient Christian Towne called Charrah, where our provision being spent, we made supply thereof, and bought bread and wine of the Christians there dwelling. It is inhabited by Greekes and Turkes, but governed by Turkes only. There is but one Church in the Towne, which is dedicated to S. Nicolas, by the Christians, who first builded it. But both Christians and Turkes pray therein: the Christians on the one side of the Church, and the Turkes on the other. But the Christians are over ruled by the Turkes, and constrained to finde them oile to their lamps in the Church. For the Turkes not only burne lamps in their Churches every night, but during the whole time of their Lent they beset the battlements of their steeples round about with lampes. But when their Lent is ended, they burne lampes in their steeples onely once a weeke, and that is on Thursday at night, which is the Eve before their Sabbath. After we had refreshed our selves here, halfe the day being not yet spent, we rode from hence to a poore village called Nebecke, or (as they pronounce it) Nebhkeh, where we lodged in an old Cane, distant from Hassia 27. miles. Charrah.

And understanding at this place, that the way that we were to passe on the morrow, was full of Arabs, and that two daies before, many men were found in the way killed by them, we feared to goe any further. Yet meeting with company contrary to expectation (March 17.) we went forwards, and saw no house nor company all the day long besides our selves, until we came to a village called Cotisey, where wee lodged in a very stately new Cane, built by Synan Bashaw; and not altogether finished. This Cane doth far exceed that at Marrah (before mentioned) for herunto is adioyned a fair new Church and a Bazar, that is a Market place where travellers may buy many good things. There is also meat for travellers, and provender for their horses to be had of the founders cost. And in the middle of this Cane, there is a faire large fountaine of water, of hewed stones foure square, wherein there is exceeding good water for Travellers to drinke, and chambers for their lodging: but if they will haue any beds, they must bring them with them, or

stepe on the hard ground, as most men that trauell that way
are wont to doe.

March 18. From Cotisey we had not much more than 20.
miles to Damascus. The first ten miles was a desert and dan-
gerous way, and we hardly escaped danger; for an Arabian
horseman seeing vs come, stood as a spie in our way, to view our
strength, and marked euery one of vs very narrowly, and what
weapons we had; and then rode vp an high mountaine as fast
as if it had bene plaine ground, to acquaint his companions
what a prey he had found for them. Whereupon our Ienelarie
cast aside his vpper garment, being a gambelooke, and bad vs
all make ready our weapons, and he himselfe rode before vs
with his launce on his shoulders, expecting their comming vp-
on vs suddenly: but they hauing espied (from the top of the
mountaine) fifty Ienelaries of Damalcus at the least, with their
Jimmoglans comming after vs, came not, and so by the prou-
idence of God we escaped their hands.

Damascus.

The other part of our way to Damascus was a pleasant plain
of ten miles in length, hauing many fruitfull villages, fine ri-
uers, and pleasant gardens thereon. At our entrance into this
plaine or valley, riding downe an hill, we beheld the prospect
of Damalcus ten miles off, whither we came about two of the
clocke in the afternoone, and toke vp our lodging in the middle
of the City, at a Cane called in Morisco, Cane Nebbe, that is,
the Cane of the Prophet; but by the Turkes, Cane Haramin,
where we hired three chambers for our money, and our seruants
bought our meat, and dressed it themselves, as they did also all
the rest of the way where we could get any thing. To this end
we toke a Cooke with vs, and other seruants from Aleppo, to
dresse our meat, and to looke to our horses. Here we met with
Frenchmen, and other Christians, staying for company to go
to Ierusalem.

At Damascus many Jewish Merchants, and Graekes, and
others, knew some of vs, and came to salute vs, and present
vs with such good things as they had, both wine, and bread,
and kids, and fruit, &c. and lent vs very good beds, with sheets
and other furniture, which refreshed well our wearied bodies.

March

March 19. and 20. we staid at Damascus to rest our selues,
and see the City.

Of Damascus.

Damascus is a most ancient City, and as Esay spake of it in his time, The head of Aram is Damascus : Isa. 7. 8. so Damascus is the chiefest City of Syria to this day. The situation thereof is most pleasant, being built on a plaine ground, strongly walled about, and a strong Castle therein, with many fine riuers running on euery side of it, especially Abanah and Pharpar, mentioned 2. King. 5. which now are diuided into many heads.

The Turkes say, that their Prophet Mahomet was once at Damascus, and that when he saw the pleasant situation of it, and beheld the stately prospect of it, excelling all others that euer he saw before; refused to enter into the City, lest the pleasantnesse thereof should rauish him, and moue him there to settle an earthly Paradise, and hinder his desire of the heavenly Paradise.

It hath also many pleasant Orchards and gardens round about the Citie, and some waies for the space of a mile and more about the citie there are many Orchards, and great varietie of fruites: some called Adams apples, and Adams figs, & sundry other strange fruites. Damascus is called by the Turkes Sham, and they call it the garden of Turkey, because there is no place in all the Turkes dominions (especially in Syria, that yeeldeth such abundance of fruit. Here we staid two daies and three nights to rest our selues, and see the Citie. And hauing a Graeke to our guide, hee shewed vs first a stately Muskia, or Turkish Church erected in the place where the Temple of Rymmon stode, mentioned 2. King. 5. And two other memorabile matters, mentioned Act. 9. 25. viz. the place where the Disciples let downe Paul in the night through the wall in a basket, whereof the Christians there dwelling, keepe an exact memorie all; taking vpon them to demonstrate the very place of the wal; which we not beleeuing, they confirmed it with this reason, that

Damascus was neuer overcome; and that there haue bene Christians dwelling there euer since the time of Paul, and therefore might keepe a memoriall of the very place: But to let the place passe, the thing it selfe we know to be true.

We shewed vs also the house of Ananias, which is vnder the ground, whereinto we were led, downe a paire of staires from the streete, as it were into a Celler; and the doze being vnlocked, wee entred with candels into the place, where wee sawe two darke chambers, where a man cannot see to reade in the day time without candels; here they say, he liued in secret for feare of the Iewes. Many Christians comming thither to see that place, with a coale write their names on the wall, and there are so many names there already, that there is scarce roome for any other to set his name.

Some of them report Damascus to be built in the place where Cain killed his brother Abel. And some say it is nere it, and offered to bring vs to the place; but we refused.

They take vpon them also at Damascus to demonstrate the place where S. George was buried, so they do likewise at Aleppo, but I thinke the one to be as true as the other.

Salhia.

There is a fine towne nere vnto Damascus, about two or thre miles distant on the side of an hill, called Salhia, from whence a man may behold the prospect of the Citie of Damascus most pleasantly, with the gardens and pleasant places about it.

At Damascus we met many thousand Turkes going on Pilgrimage towards Mecha in Arabia to visit Mahomets sepulchre, as they vsually doe euery yeere about their Byram time; for they hold that whosoever once in his life time shall not goe on Pilgrimage to Mecha, to see the sepulcher of their Prophet, shall neuer enter into Paradise. And therefore some of them goe thither often in their life time, partly for deuotion, and partly to buy merchandise. For there are brought thither at that time of the yeere, great store of commodities from India, Persia, and other places; and none may by or sell there but Mahomecians. And it is forbidden to all Christians vpon paine of death to come nere Mecha within fise miles: partly, lest they should marre their markets; but chiesly, lest they should see their folly

Or rather madnesse in worshipping an iron sepulcher, after the sight whereof, many of their old men (which thinke neuer to come thither againe) vse to pull out both their eyes, after they haue seene so holy a sight (as they account it) as their Prophets sepulcher, and thinke thereby to inherit heauen.

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

that is:

In such shamefull sort themselves to deface,

Their Religion mooues them for want of grace:

And whosoever (say they) dieth in his pilgrimage thither, or returning from thence, is sure to goe to Heauen presently. And they that haue bene there but once, are alwaies after called Hogies, that is, Pilgrimes: and are called by that name in Hogies. this manner.

If his name before were Mahomet, he is at his returne called Hogie Mahomet. If before Mustapha, he is alwaies after called Hogie Mustapha, &c. And they that haue bene often at Mecha and returne againe, are called great Hogies. And euery yeere when the Carauan of Pilgrimes returneth from Mecha, he that hath bene there oftneft is called The great Hogie: and is greatly honoured of them all, for he rideth before them all in more stately apparell then they, with flowers and garlands about his horse, and when they come nere any great Citie, the chiefeft men in the citie ride forth to meet him, and bring him into the Citie with great solemnitie.

They falsly affirme that this their Temple at Mecha in Arabia was built by Abraham, and they prepare themselves with greater care to goe to worship there, then many Christians do when they come to the Lords Supper: for they disburden their hearts of all hatred and malice, and reconcile themselves one to another, &c. Otherwise they hold that all their labour is lost, and that they shalbe neuer a whit the better for their Pilgrimage. But if they forgiue one another, and repent them for their former sinnes, they thinke there to obtaine full remission of all their sinnes, and that at their returne they are pure and without spot.

March 21. We departed from the City of Damascus, and about

Daria.

*Mucro, furor
Sauli, liber est
conuersio
Pauli.

Saffa.

Arabia
Petrea.

bout fīue or six miles from the City, passed by a village called Daria, nere vnto which we saw a great multitude of men, women, and childzen on their knees in the high way: and by that time they had ended their deuotion, we drew so nere as to salute them; and asking what they were, it was told vs that they were all Chzistians of sundry Nations, viz. Armenians, Greeks, Chelmalines, Nostranes, and sundry others, who went to Ierusalem to visit and worship the holy places there. We asked further, what they meant to fall on their knees in that place: they answered vs, that it was the place where Paul was conuerted, and that it was their custome when they trauelled that way, to fall on their knees, and pray vnto God to conuert them. They were in number at the least foure or fīue hundred people. There was a Greeke Patriarke, and an Armenian Bishop in their company. Many of them knew vs, (hauing seene vs in Aleppo) and saluted vs by our names. We rode a while in company together, and lodged all together that night at a Cane called Saffa, distant from Damalcus 26. miles.

March 22. We rode before the rest of the company. Our way that we trauelled all this day was exceeding bad, rocky, watrish, and barren, called Arabia Petrea, where our horses often times stucke fast in the puddles and miry places, and sometimes ready to breake their owne legs, and their Riders necks among rocks and stones. It was neither pleasant going on foot, nor riding this way, for there was no path nor euery ground, but huge stones and rocks so nere together, that our horses could goe but a foot pace, and often times met with such marishes and quagmires, that we were constrained to goe farre about before we could finde better waies to passe ouer. It is also exceeding cold in this place alwaies (in respect of other places in that Country) for there are neither trees, nor houses, nor high hills to keepe away the violence and force of the winds. The Carauans that trauel vsually that way betwixt Damalcus and Egypt, say that this daies iourney troubleth them more than all the rest, and that they neuer passe by that way, but they leaue two or thre of their Cammels behinde them, some misfortune or other befalling vnto them. We saw also in sun-
drie

Dye places this way, the carcases of many dead cammels which haue miscarried amongst the rocks. It is also a very theuish way, full of wilde Arabs : yet (by the prouidence of God) wee came safely that day to Conetra, where we lodged in a good Cane, distant from Sassa 28. miles.

After our tedious trauell to Conetra, finding the place pleasant at our comming thither, we walked about to solace our selues in beholding the greene pastures and running riuers nere vnto it, and in viewing the order of sundry Nations there assembled together from sundry places. Some comming from Egypt, and bound to Damascus, pitched their tents without the Cane, nere vnto the riuer. Others comming from Damascus, and bound to Ierusalem, accommodated themselves (in such sort as they could) within the Cane. But especially in a Bazar (like vnto a cloister) adioining to the Cane, wee took pleasure to walke vp and downe some few turns, which the Turks beholding, wondred at vs: (for it is not their custome in those hot Countries to walke vp and downe as we doe in cold Countries, but to sit still on the ground like brute beasts) and one of them came vnto vs, and asked vs what we meant to walke vp and downe in such sort, and whether we were out of our way, or out of our wits. If your way (said he) lieth toward the upper end of the cloister, why come you downwards? And if at the nether end, why goe you backe againe? We answered him, For our pleasure. He replied, that it was greater pleasure to sit still, than to walke vp and downe when we need not. But their brutish sitting still on the ground was as strange vnto vs, as our walking vp and downe was to them.

It seemed no lesse strange vnto them to see a Christian with a cut doublet: and they called him foole, and asked him what hee meant to make holes in his coat: for they neither cut nor pinke any of their garments, but weare them all plaine, sparing for no cost to guard them with lace of siluer and gold if they be able.

And such as weare long haire on their heads, the Turkes call slouens, and account them sauage beasts; for they themselves weare no haire on their heads at all, but shauie them euery weeke once, and keepe them warme with a Turbant of white

flax

shash made of cotten woule, which they neuer vncover in their salutations to any man, but bow their heads, with their hands on their breasts.

But if a man haue a faire long beard, they reuerence him, and say he is a wise man, and an honourable personage. But if they haue no beards at all, they call them (if they be yong) Bardalles, that is Sodomiticall boies. But if they be men growen, and haue no beards, they call them foles, and men of no credit; and some of them refuse to buy or sell with such, and say they haue no wit, and that they will not beleue them, &c.

March 23. We had a more pleasant way; for the first ten miles we rode thorow the fields and a very pleasant Parke. But when we came out of this Parke or Forrest, we were somewhat troubled, partly by reason of the bad way, and partly by bad people in the way. The way was stony and rockie (as the former daies iourney was) but yet dry, and not long, for it was but the descending downe a rockie hill, where though the way were dangerous vnder our feet, yet it was pleasant before our faces, for we beheld the prospect of part of the holy Land, viz. Galile.

But at our descending downe this mountaine, the people did more trouble vs then the way; for there sate amongst the rocks in our way many Turks and Arabs, with maces of Iron and other weapons, who staied vs and demanded Caphar or tole money; we were glad to giue them content that we might passe safely by them, as Iacob was glad to send his brother Elau gifts, for a Ne nocer (as the Lawyers speake) that is, for feare of danger.

But the Carauan of Christians, who came after vs, though they were many hundreds, yet some of them being not able, some not willing to pay so much money as they demanded, were cruelly beaten with their iron mases. There was a Iesuite in their company, who escaped not without stripes, whereat (as I haue heard) he reioiced, and counted it meritorious, in that he suffered such misery in so holy a voyage. And in my hearing, at Ierusalem one of his companions told him, that he merited much to susteine such trauell and labour, and be at so great cost

cost and charges, and suffer so many stripes for Christs sake: But I know, had it not bene more for loue of his purse than for loue of Christ, he might haue escaped without stripes, yea with these kinde speeches, Marhabbah Ianum, that is, Welcome my friend or sweet-heart.

At another place in my trauels I heard a Friar bragging of his good woꝝkes, and saying, that he had done so many good woꝝkes, that if he should kill thre men, his good woꝝkes would make satisfaction, and merit remission for them all. To whom one in my company answered, that by his murder he might merit indeed a double reward, viz. death in this life, and damnation in the life to come, for blood will haue blood; for whosoever sheddeth mans blood, by man shall his blood be shed. But to let passe these Iesuiticall Iebusites, or Iebusiticall Iesuites: In that these trauellers were thus beaten for sparing their purses, and though they were many hundreds, durst not strike them againe, here I may fitly take occasion to teach those that purpose to trauell into Turkey, how to behaue themselves. If they be set vpon by thæues, they may defend themselves in their trauels, if they be strong enough; but if they be poling officers (as these were) they must not be contradicted. But neither in their Cities, nor in their trauels, may they strike againe though they be abused and beaten by any man (except they be thæues and robbers) for if they doe, they shall either be put to death, or haue their hand cut off. Neither if a man receiue a box on the eare at any of their hands, must he giue one bad woꝝd, or looke frowningly vpon him that smote him: for then he will strike him againe, and say, What, Goure? Doest thou curse me, and wish that the Deuill had me? But he must kisse his beard, or the skirt of his garment, and smile vpon him, and then he will let him passe.

An admonition for Trauellers.

Wherefore, trauellers into those parts must looke vpon the picture of a seruant as of old he was wont to be painted, that thereby they may learne how to behaue themselves in trauell.

I read, that of old they were wont to paint the picture of a seruant at the doores of their houses, that their seruants might see how they should behaue themselves. And he was painted on

this manner; With the snout of a Swine, the eares of an Asse, the feet of an Hart, with hands open, with his garments cleanly, and on his head a bonnet, hauing on his backe a coulestaffe, with two vessels, the one hauing in it fire, the other water.

This description, though it be rude and homely, yet it teacheth plainly seruants and trauellers their duties.

The Swines snout declareth that they must not be daintie mouthed, but must be content with any meat which God hath prouided for man.

The Asses eares, that they must patiently heare the sharpe speeches of their Masters, without answering againe.

The Harts feet, that they must be swift in doing their businesse.

Their Hands wide open, that they must be faithfull, not deceitfull: They must doe nothing closely or secretly: They must haue their chests, their hands, their hearts open to their Masters eie and commandement, when it pleaseth him to call them to account.

Their garments comely and honest, which their bonnet declares, that they must not be slouenly, but handsome and seemly apparelled, and yet not proudly aboue their degrees.

The coulestaffe on their shoulder, that they must not refuse to doe any worke, no not to carry water.

And the fire and water, the one before them, and the other behinde, sheweth their discretion in their businesse: They must not mingle fire and water together.

Most of these qualities are required in Trauellers. In diet they must not be dainty, but eat what they can get. Their eares must not be nice, for they shall heare speeches enough to offend them. Their feet must be swift to flie from dangers: Their hands wide open to giue liberally: Their apparell also must be neat in Cities where they sojourne, for their credit: But when they trauell abroad, it must be simple, for their safety: for the baser their apparell is, the better shall they passe: for if they weare good apparell, their throats will be cut for their apparell, and hope of much money: for those that go by aue they account rich. And whereas in seruants it is commendable

into these Countreys.
to haue asses eares; in travellers it is needfull to haue asses
backes also, to beare all abuses in good part, and rather to beare
an hundred abuses then to offer one.

Wherefore seruants and travellers must alwaies remember
this Distichon, or couple of verses following.

Nobile vincens genus est patientia, vincis

Qui patitur: si vis vincere, discopais:

that is,

A noble kind of conquering

is patience to see and heare:

He which forbearerh, conquererh,

If thou wilt conquer, learne to beare.

But to leaue these matters, and to procede to my voiage.
At the foote of this mountaine there is an old Cane where
usually travellers lodge: but it being not yet none, we resolved
to trauell 18 miles further, to the Sea of Galile. At the foote of
this stony hill, hard by this Cane, there runneth a pleasant ri-
uer, which diuideth Siria from Galile. And ouer this riuer
there is a fair bridge, the one end whereof is out of the holy land,
the other in it. This riuer is called Iordane, the head whereof Iordan.
commeth from Mount Libanus, and maketh three Seas.

The first is the waters of Maron which wee left on our right
hand, about ten miles off. The other on the left hand, which lay
in our waie as we should trauell.

The second is the sea of Galile, or Tiberias, or lake of Gene-
zereth.

The third is the Sea of Sodome, called Mare mortuum, where
the riuer Iordan endeth.

The bridge that crosseth this Riuer Iordan at the entrance
into the holy land, is called Iacobs bridge; for two causes.

First, it is said that there Iacob met his brother Esau.

Secondly, that there Iacob wrestled with an Angel.

A description of the Holy Land.

The whole Holy Land of old was called Chanaan, and it
was deuided into three parts, viz. Galile, Iudca & Palestina.
Later writers haue called all by the name of Palestina. The first
part

Jacobs
bridge.

The travels of certaine Englishmen
part of Canaan called Galile, beginneth at this bridge, and to this day it is a very pleasant and fruitful Countrey. After wee were entred into Galile about 2. miles from the bridge, our leuesarie asked vs whether we would go vp to a mountaine, and so to Saphetta neere vnto mount Carmel, which is a place of learning for Iewes; or keepe the lower way, and goe by the sea of Galile, which is the pleasanter way: and thereof we made choise; and tooke Saphetta in our way afterwards.

About seven miles from Jacobs bridge, our guide brought vs to a well, adozned with marble pillers, and conered with stone, which he said to haue beene the pit whereinto Ioseph was put when his brethren sold him to the Ishmalites. But it seemed to vs incredible: first, because that was a dry pit, and this is full of sweet water.

Againe, Iacob dwelt at Hebron twelue miles beyond Ierusalem, and his sonnes kept sheepe in Shechem. And that dry pit whereinto they put Ioseph was at Dothan (which we saw afterwards) And this pit which they shewed vs with marble pillars, was in Galile; not neere Dothan nor Shechem where Iosephs brethren kept their fathers sheepe.

But by others of better iudgement wee vnderstood that this also was called Ioseps pit, or well, because it was built by one Iosph, not Ioseph the sonne of Iacob, but some other. But the ignorant people which trauell that way, are apt to beleue any things that is told them. About ten miles from this well, we came to a Cane called by the Moores Minium, but by the Turkes Missia, hard by the sea of Galile, where we lodged all night, hauing travelled that day by computation 36. miles.

The foure and twentieth of March we rode along by the Sea of Galile, which, Iohn 6. 1. is called by two names, viz. the Sea of Galile or Tiberias. Galile, because it is in Galile: And Tiberias, because the City Tiberias was built by it, and Bethsaida another ancient City; of both which we saw some ruinous walls. And it is said in that Chapter (Iohn 6. 1.) that Iesus went ouer the Sea of Galile: and in another place that he went beyond the Lake. And Luke 9. 10. It is said, that hee went into a solitary place, neere vnto a Citie called Bethsaida, which
place

Galile.

place of Iohn 3 learned to vnderstand better by seeing it, then euer I could befoze by reading of it. For, seeing that Tiberias and Bethsaida were both Cities on the same side of the Sea, and Christ went from Tiberias too, or neere vnto Bethsaida; I gather thereby that our Saviour Christ went not ouer the length or breadth of that Sea; but ouer some Arme, bosome or reach thereof, viz. so farre as Tiberias was distant from Bethsaida; which is also confirmed in that it is said elsewhere, A great multitude followed him on foot thither; which they could not haue done if he had gone quite ouer the Sea, to the other side among the Gergelens, which is out of the holy Land. And therfoze this Sea of Galile, is also called the Lake of Genesareth, because the Countrey of the Cergelens is on the other side the Lake, from whence the Swine ran headlong into the Sea and were choaked therein: and as that place was out of the holy Land; so the people which then inhabited it, were as far from holines, when they requested our saviour Christ to depart out of their Coasts. And such like holy people inhabite there still, viz. wild Arabs, and Turks, &c. We saue also (neere vnto this Sea) the place where that Towne (mentioned Iohn 2. 1. called Cana of Galile stood, where our Saviour Christ at a mariage turned water into wine; in place whereof there standeth now a poore villiage inhabited by Turks.

This sea of Galile is (by computation) in length 8. leagues, and in breadth 5. leagues, and euery league is thre miles; and then it encloseth it selfe into a narrower compasse, carrying but the breadth of an ordinarie riuer vntill it come to Sodome, where it endeth, which is called mare mortuum, that is, The dead Sea.

After we had rode about seven miles by the sea of Galile, we left it on our left hand; and ascended by a mountaine on the right hand.

This mountaine was not very steepie, but exceeding pleasant and fertile, for (being the springtime) it was so beset with such varietie of flowers among the greene grasse, that they seemed to smile in our faces, and to laugh and sing (as the Psalmist speaketh) as we went. Psal. 65. 13.

This

This is said to bee that mountaine mentioned John 6.9. where our Saviour Christ wrought a miracle in feeding 5000. men with five Barley loaves, and two fishes.

When we came to the top of the mountaine, we saw Sapherta on the right hand, a Uniuersitie of the Jewes where they speake Hebrew, and haue their Synagogues there. The Citie Sapherta is situated on a very high hill with thre tops, and so the Citie hath thre parts; one part is inhabited by Jewes, the other two by Turkes. We asked some Jewes whom we knew formerly to haue bene Merchants of Aleppo, what they meant to leaue their trade and to liue there: They answered, they were now olde and came thither to die, that they might be nêerer to heauen: wee told them, that howsoeuer they might seeme there to bee nêerer to heauen whiles they liued, because they dwelt on an high mountaine, yet that they should not bee nêerer vnto heauen when they died, vnlesse they repented and belæued in Christ, &c. The Jewes haue here moze libertie then in any part of the holy land. They dare not come to Ierusalem for feare lest the Christians there dwelling, stone them.

Whiles wee were at Sapherta, many Turkes departed from thence towards Mecha in Arabia. And the same morning they went, we saw many women playing with Tymbrels as they went along the stræte, and made a yelling or shrieking noise as though they cryed. We asked what they meant in so doing: It was answered vs, that they mourned for the departure of their husbands, who were gone that morning on pilgrimage to Mecha, and they feared that they should neuer see them again, because it was a long way and dangerous, and many died there euery yere. It seemed strange to vs, that they should mourne with musicke about the strêtes, for musicke is vsed in other places at times of mirth, and not at times of mourning. But they did it but Parua consuetudinis causa. For a litle customes sake. And I doubt not but many of them were glad for their departure, and would be gladder if they would neuer come againe, they vse them so kindly.

And vnder pretence of deuotion, many trauell to Mecha to buy their Indian and Persian commodities: for many of them
see

see their palpable ignorance, and in secret speake against it to those with whom they may be bold, and say, their religion is naught, yet (being merchants) to auoid pouertie they trauell thither amongst the rest. So true is that common and commendable saying:

Impiger, extremos, currit mercator ad Indos:

Per mare, pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes.

that is,

The Merchant man though slowe of foote,

To th'Indian shoare doeth runne:

By sea, by land, by fire, by sword,

That pouertie he may shunne.

¶ Sea there was one of their chiefe learned men in Constanti-
nople, Anno Dom. 1604. spake against their Alcoran, which is
the booke of all their religion, but he lost his head for his laboꝝ,
which he willingly and chærefully yeelded vnto them.

All the way which we trauelled this day, was very pleasant;
and all the ground both hils and dales very fruitfull, according
as it is described by Moses. Deut. 8. 7. 8. and Deut. 11. 10 and, 11.
And we came that day, about two of the clock in the afternoone
to a village called in the Arabick tongue J-nel Tyger, that is (by
interpretation) The Marchants eye, wherein there are two very
faire Castles for traellers to lodge in from danger of wilde
Arabs, which abound in those parts: we tooke vꝑ our lodging in
the nearest castle which is the fairest.

J-nel Tyger.

After wee had refreshed our selues, and slept a while: beeing
hard by mount Tabor, we desired to ascend to the top of it, and so
much the rather because I had read that the Papists to proue
the primacie, or supremacie of Peter aboue the rest of the Apo-
stles, alledge this for one argument, after that Christ was
transfigured vpon mount Tabor (as we read Match. 17. 1. 2. &c.)
and there appeared to them, Moses, and Elias, talking with him,
Peter said to Iesus, Master, It is good for vs to bee heere, Let vs
make heere three Tabernacles, one for thee, and one for Moses, and
one for Elias. Which (say they,) at his request was done, and
remain there to this day: which to make triall of, we tooke Ally
(one of our Genesaries,) and rode towards the mountaine. But

Tabor.

Mount Tabor vnderstanding that it was very dangerous by reason of wilde Arabs which lodged in caues and rockes and bushes about the mountaine, we hired some of the principall Arabs to goe with vs and guard vs from the rest. And as we went, we beheld the prospect of the mountaine to be very pleasant, somewhat steepe, but not very high (in respect of some other mountaines thereabout) nor very large, but a comely round mountaine, beset with trees and thicke bushes, which at that time of the yere flourished Greene: we rode so farre as we could for steepnesse and then left some of our seruants at the foot of the mountaine to keepe our horses, and tooke vpon vs to clamber vp on foot, which we should neuer haue been able to haue done, had there not bene very high grasse, sprigs, and bushes to hold by.

One of our Arabs went vp before vs, as fast as if it had been euen ground, but we came very slowly after, which he perceiuing, would looke backe, and often vse these words to chere vs, Gel, Gel, Gel, that is, come, come, come: And sometimes these, Ish halac Seeach; How do you masters. We were almost al out of breath, and one of our company cried, For the loue of God let vs returne, for I can goe no further, Oh I shall die, I shall die. Whereupon one of vs being neerer the top than he himselte supposed, (to chere the rest) said, Come cherefully; I am on the top; which somewhat hartned the rest: otherwise they had all gone dolone againe.

Being on the top, we rested a while to take breath; and then we walked vp and dolone the top of the Mount, and saw onely one house, or rather low cottage, uninhabited, hauing onely two darke rooms in it, meet for foxes or iackals to lodge in, and saw no signe of any other tauerne or tabernacle. Only we vnderstood that (many yeeres since) there was a Monasterie there inhabited by Popish friers, but being molested by the Arabs, tooke away the holinesse with them, and left the mountaine behind them; yet still they call this mount Tabor in Italian Monte Santo, that is, the holy mountaine: as if there were some inherent holinesse in the mountaine.

And two daies after we had bene there, came a Jesuite and two friers with a pong Gentleman of Parris in France, who was

was a Protestant; and some other company with them, who had a desire to ascend to the top of this holy mountaine, & went all together untill they were wearie which was at the fote of the mountaine, and in the heat of the day: wherefore the French Gentleman said, he would stay for them there untill they returned, but was himselfe already weary and would goe no higher; the Iesuite and Friers reproued him, and called him fole, and told him he did not know what hee might merit by going to the top of that holy mountaine. Merit, (said the Gentleman) what may I merit? Thou maiest merit (said they) 50. yeeres pardon. The Gentleman, to breake a iest with them, asked them whether he might merit fiftie yeeres pardon for the time past, or for the time to come: If (said he) for the time past, I am not so old (for he was but twenty two yeeres of age) if for the time to come, hee did not thinke hee should liue so long. They answered him, if he did not liue so long, he might giue the yeeres which remained to his friends. Yet could they not perswade him to goe vp any higher.

Conference
betwixt a Ie-
suite and a
Protestant.

Merit-mon-
gers.

The same Iesuite called this French Gentleman, Heretike, because he did not professe himselfe a Romanist: He denied his argument; and although he was not able to dispute with him Scholar-like, yet he answered him Christian-like, and told him that he did abhorre the name of Rome, and the nature more: The Iesuite said, Thou scarce knowest the name, much lesse the nature of Rome. The Gentleman replied, I haue read of both. And that Rome had a name according to her nature, hee shewed by these verses following:

Roma quid est? Quod te docuit praposterus ordo.

Quid docuit? Iam uersa elementa, scies.

Roma amor est: Amor est? Qualis? Praposterus. Vnde hoc?

Roma mares. Noli dicere plura: Scio.

The same in English:

Rome what is? A Loue. A loue? What loue?

Contrary vnto kinde.

How so? Rome loueth men. No more.

Cease speech. I know thy minde.

He further told him, that he had bene at Rome, and both seene and heard there the manner of life which he and his fellow Iesuites lead, and that he was not ignozant how odious they were euen vnto other Papists, amongst whom one of them gaue him a Hymne made (by a Papist at Rome) against Iesuites, a copy whereof he gaue vnto me, which I haue thought good heere to set downe, that the world may see that vniety both in Religion and Conuersation amongst them, whereof they make such boast, when as one sect of Papists maketh Rhythmes and Hymnes to the disgrace of another, in such ridiculous manner as followeth:

Hymnus hic est modus vitæ,
Quo vtuntur Iesuitæ.

O Pulentes ciuitates,
Vbi sunt commoditates,
Semper quarunt isti Patres.

Bonum panem, melius vinum,
Non recipiant peregrinum,
Neque surgunt ad matutinum.

Carne pingui vitulina,
Per quam exul est vaccina,
Plena est horum coquina.

Indi Galli atque pauones,
Quorum cibus sunt * macherones,
Horum patrum sunt * buccones.

Crocum, piper, cum amomo,
Et qua nullus sanctus homo
Habit, habent isti in domo.

Quando vocant carcerati,
Bonis omnibus priuati,
Dicunt, Sumus occupati.

* An Italian word, signifying graine, wherewith they feede their Poultry far.

* An Italian word, signifying bits, or morsels.

Sed

*Sed si vocant potentes,
Diuitijs affluentes,
Rogant Deum & omnes gentes.*

*Diuitumque patrimonia,
Magnatumque matrimonia,
Ficta tractant sanctimonia.*

*Si quis dives infirmatur,
Pro eius morte Deus rogatur,
Quando hereditas speratur.*

*O lupinam feritatem,
Predicando charitatem,
Nostram rapiunt hereditatem.*

*Habent opes Venetorum,
Granitatem Hispanorum,
Et potentiam Romanorum.*

*Si quis querat regia officia,
Ecclesiastica beneficia,
Horum dantur amicitia.*

*Dominantur temporale,
Dominantur spirituale,
Dominantur omne: & vale.*

The same in English:

This Hymne the vsuall forme doth giue,
In which the Iesuities doe liue.

TO wealthiest Cities, where the rather
They most commodities may gather,
Flies euery Iesuitish Father.

Best wine they drinke, and eat good bread,
With which no stranger sees them fed,
Nor notes how long they lie in bed.

With grosse beefe they will neuer deale,
But (for it) fat and tender veale;
To their full kitchins still they steale.

Indian Cocks and Turkeies great,
Fed alwaies with the purest wheat,
Are those bits that these Fathers eat.

Saffron, pepper, nourish them,
And roses of Ierusalem,
Of which no holy man doth dreame.

When prisoners for their charity call,
They say, We are depriu'd of all,
And must to our deuotion fall.

But when their mighty friends, and rich,
Require their helps, they God beseech
For them, and thorow all Nations preach.

Th'inheritances of rich heires,
And Princes nuptiall affaires,
Disposeth this fain'd zeale of theirs.

When rich lie sicke, and these men gape,
To haue their riches feed their rape,
They pray God they may neuer scape.

O wilde and woluish Cheuifance,
That when they charity aduance,
They rauish our inheritance.

**Venetian wealth they still apply,
Affect the Spanish grauitie,
And build on Romes authoritie.**

If princely offices be sought,
By Iesuites they must be wrought,
And with rich spirituall livings bought.

In temporall state they beare the bell,
In spirituall state as much excell,
In all states they command. Farewell.

We our selves, when we had seene enough this Mount, returned againe to the Castle with good stomacks to our supper, and wearied bodies, desiring rest. Tabor is distant from Gahle not much above twenty miles.

March 25. being the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and (according to the computation of our Church of England) the first day of the yere 1601. We travelled ouer very pleasant fields all the way, the fields of Basan, not farre from the Mount Basan, where there was exceeding good pasture, and fat cattell: only we wanted good water to drinke, and our wine was spent, and the day exceeding hot. Mount Basan.

We saw in our way some remnants of that old Tower or
Fortresse mentioned 2. King. 5. 24. where Gehazi the seruant
of Elisha ouertooke Naaman, and tooke of him two tallents of
siluer, and two change of garments. We saw also many other
places worthy obseruation, but (for want of a good guide) we
knew not the names thereof, for the Turkes inhabiting those
Countries, haue giuen new names to most places. This was
the pleasantest daies journey we had in our whole trauell. I
neuer saw more fertile ground and pleasant fields, and so much
together, all the whole day from Mount Tabor to a village cal-
led vulgarly Ienine, but of old En-gannim, whereof we read En-gannim.
Iosh. 15. 34. *P*ere vnto this village is the place where Iael be-
headed Sisera, mentioned Iudg. 4. 21.

En-gannim.

En gannim.

En-gannim is distant from Mount Tabor twenty two miles. It is a very pleasant place, hauing fine gardens, and orchards, and waters about it. We staid here all the day (March 26,) because (the Turkes Romadan, which is their Lent, being ended) on this day began their feast called Byram; and our Ienesarie was loth to trauell on that day, being their feast day, and so much the rather, because his name also was Byram.

March 27. Riding from En-gannim, we were endangered twice: first, by certaine theues dwelling nere vnto En-gannim, who made vs pay Caphar or pole money twice, once at En-gannim. And when we departed from thence, they pursued vs with bowes and arrowes, and other weapons: we withstood them long in parley; at length euery man prepared his instruments of death ready for battle. Our Ienesaries kinsman Fatolla had his musket ready, and being about to giue fire, was stayed by our Ienesarie, who saw not only these Arabs present very desperat, with their bowes and arrowes ready drawen, but messengers also sent to raise vp all the whole rabblement thereabout vpon vs; he told vs we were best giue them content or else we were all but dead men: wherefore to auoid further danger, we gaue them their owne desire, vpon condition, they would pursue vs no further, nor suffer any of their company to molest vs: the chieftest of them answered, Stopherlo, Stopherlo, that is, God forbid, God forbid we should do you any harme, if you pay vs what wee demaund; which we did with all speed, and rode away from them being glad we were rid of them.

About ten miles from them, we rode through a wood, (a very fit place to harbour theues, who had killed certaine men traueilling that way the day before, and took away both a man and horse from the Carauan which followed after; and a woman also riding on an asse with their cariage) and (as our guide tolde vs) he neuer trauelled that way but he sawe some men killed: and therefore bade vs all charge our pices and shoot off when he bade vs, though we saw no bodie, lest the wild Arabs should set vpon vs on the suddain, lying in ambush, which wee also did in a place most dangerous, to daunte the enemies before we saw each other. But before we came vnto the most dangerous place

place, there ouertooke vs many Turkes well armed, who diwelt in Ierusalem, and were glad of our company thither. And shortly after we had discharged euery man his peece, we saw a great company of Arabs on an high mountaine nere vnto our way, yet out of the reach of our shot, who perceiuing vs to be too strong for them, durst not set vpon vs.

And so (by the prouidence of God) we came that night to an Samaria, ancient and famous City, (situated in a fruitfull valley betwixt two mountaines) called Sychar, a City in Samaria, mentioned John 4. Whereunto we saw Iacobs Well, where our Sa- Sychar. uiour Christ asked water of the woman of Samaria. We came thither in good time, for we were exceeding thirsty, and drunke Iacobs Well. thereof liberally and freely. The water thereof goeth downe very pleasantly, like vnto milke.

From Iacobs Well we went into the City, and lodged in a very ancient & stately Cane, but very badly kept. It had bene better for vs to haue slept by Iacobs Well, as others did; for here we slept on the hard stones nere vnto a Chapel in the middle of the Cane, vnder two or thre great figge trees and mulberry trees, where we were scarce safe from thæues; for we had some things stolen from vs in the night, whiles we slept vnder the trees on faire broad stones, whereunto we ascended by a faire stone paire of staires, six or seven steps from the ground. Sychar is distant from En-gannim 27. miles.

March 28. We staid at this City in Samaria, called of old Napolis. Sychar, but at this day commonly, Napolis; for the Holy Land hauing bene often conquered, hath had new names imposed vnto all the chiefe Cities, and most other towne and villages also: partly by Godfrey of Bulloine, who conquered that country in the yeere 1098. But chiefly by the Turkes, who conquering the Holy Land and al the Countrie about it, haue changed the names of places, to rote out all memoriall of reuenge in the hearts of posteritie (as they supposed.) Yet the chiefe Cities are still known by their ancient names, though other names haue bene given thereunto. As for example, Damascus which was so called of old, is still known by that name, though the Turks call it Sham. And Ierusalem which they call Cues,

or rather Kuds, comming (as I suppose) of the Hebrew word קדש, Kadafsch, which signifieth to sanctifie or to be holy: or of Kadofsch, which signifieth holy. And (as they themselves say) the word Cuts or Kuds (whereby they call it) signifieth a holy City in their language.

The cause of our staying this day at Sychar, was this, it was told vs that 2. Emeers or great Lords in our way to Ierusalem were vp in armes one against an other, and therefore it seemed good to our Ienefary that wee should stay for the Carauan, that we might be the stronger and passe safer. But when the Carauan came, they pitched their tents by Iacobs well, and purposed to stay there two or thre daies at the least. Wee were loath to stay so long being now but thirtie miles from Ierusalem, and therefore resolved to proceed in our iourney without any longer expectation for companie which was vncertaine.

March. 29. We departed from Samaria to Ierusalem, and met many souldiers in severall companies by the way, who knowing our Ienefary and other Turks in our company, let vs passe by them quietly, and gaue vs the lalam alick, that is peace be vnto you.

The first part of this daies iourney was somewhat pleasant; but, the neerer we came to Ierusalem, the more barren and tedious our way was. About ten of the clock wee came to a great Forrest or wilderness full of trees and mountaines. When wee were on the top of this mountaine, wee saw the maine sea on our right hand, and small Ships sayling towards Ioppa.

About three or foure of the clocke, we came to a ruinous village called Beere, but of old (as it is reported) Beersheba, which in former times was a great Citie: And it is said to be the place where Ioseph and Mary comming from Ierusalem (the feast being ended) missed the child Iesus, and sought him sorrowing; and returning to Ierusalem, found him in the Temple amidst the Doctors, hearing them and posing them. Our purpose was to lodge here all night, being all of vs weary and hungry, and all our provision spent. But finding nothing here to bee had for money either for man or horse; and vnderstanding that Ierusalem was but ten miles off, we went on in our way somewhat faintly

Beere.

Saintly fine oʒ five miles, and then beholding the prospect of the ^{Ierusalem,} Citie, wee were somewhat cheered and reuiued, and solaced our selues with singing of Psalmes, vntill we came nere vnto the Citie.

Many Greekes dwelling in Ierusalem, seeing vs a farre off, came to meet vs, supposing their Patriarch had bene in our companie, who came two oʒ thre daies after vs.

Wee dismounted from our hoeses at the west gate of the Ci^{Ioppa gate.} tie called Ioppa gate, oʒ the Castle gate; which is a very strong gate of iron, with thirteen pieces of brasse ordinance planted on the wall about the gate. Wee staid in the porch of this gate, and might not be admitted into the Citie, vntill we were searched by an officer (as the maner is.) In the meane time there came to vs two Italian Friers, viz. Padre Angelo, and Padre Aurelio and kissed our hands, and bade vs welcome, and told vs that two other Englishmen were at their house, viz. master Timberley, and master Borell.

When we were searched without the gate by a Turkish officer, and deliuered by our weapons to the porter to keepe for vs in the gate-house vntill our returne (because no Christian may enter into Ierusalem with weapons) these two Padres led vs to their Monasterie; at the gate whereof wee were searched againe by another Turkish officer befoze wee might enter into the house. For the office of the former searcher at the gate of the Citie was onely to receiue the weapons of all Christians, and deliuer them safe to them againe at their departure. But this searcher went further and searched all our cariage which he caused to be opened, to see whether we had any gun-powder oʒ any other engins there. For they are very suspicious of all Christians, fearing, lest for deuotion to the place, they should worke treason; therefore they suffer not Christians to enter into the City weaponed, lest they make insurrection against them when they are many together, and conquer the Citie, as heretofore they haue done,

To this end also is the Citie walled about with strong wals, and fortified with foure strong gates and a Castle, (built by Sultan Soliman) and euery gate well planted with ordinance for

fear of Christians. And partly for hope haue they enuironed this City with such strong wals, that Christians for deuotion to the place, might come and build within the wals and be subiect to the Turke. For though their walles bee large and strong, yet there is great roome within the wals to build more houses then are there, for there are fields of Corne within the walles of the Citie; and the houses stand very thin, scattered, and dispersed, here one and there two or three together; there is not one faire street in all Ierusalem as it now is.

After they had thus narrowly searched al our cariage, euen to our Cases of Bottles, we were admitted into the Monastery; at the entrance whereinto, met vs master Timberley and master Boreel, and then Signior Franciscus Mannerba the Padre Guardian of the monastery, and all the rest in order, and bade vs wel come, and led vs into a faire parler and set good chere before vs, and serued vs themselves.

After supper wee deliuered them our letters which wee had brought from the Venice Consull of Aleppo and other Italian Merchants there in our behalfe. Which when they had read, the Guardian said, our custome is, when strangers come to vs, to call them the first night to Masse, and to Confession, and to giue euery man a candle to hold in his hand at Masse time; and at night to wash their feete and to bring them to bed, and to manie other ceremonies during the whole time of their continuance there.

But as for vs, they vnderstood by letters what we were; and told vs that wee were so high'y commended by their Patrones and Benefactors, the Venice Consull, and Merchants of Aleppo, that if they should shew vs halfe the fauour which was required at their hands, they should themselves lie without doores, and suffer vs to rule and dominier at our pleasures. And that therefore they would not vrge vs to any thing against our consciences, but giue free libertie both of persons and consciences as if we were in England, or in our own houses elsewhere: & so much the rather because they vnderstood our Merchants were rich, and hoped to gaine by vs. In regard wherof, although it were Lent, wherein they eate no flesh, yet offered vs Hens, Eggs, Milke:
any

any thing that was there to bee had for money, they requested vs to command it.

And during the time of our continuance there, he commaunded one Padre Aurelio to attend vpon vs, and see that we wanted nothing; and another of his brethren, one Padre Angelo, to be our guide abroad and to shew vs al ancient Monuments and places worth seeing either in the Citie or out of the Citie.

These kind speeches being vsed, they brought vs to our chambers where we should lodge all night, & provided for euery man seuerally a good neate bed with faire sheetes and all things very holesome and handsome, where we slept sweetly, and refreshed our wearied bodies all that night very comfortably.

But although they dealt thus kindly with vs (at the instance of their benefactors) in giuing vs liberty of conscience, yet they deale not so with others. For some I doe knowe who haue been there, and made no conscience to doe as they haue done, according to those verses:

Cum fueris Romæ, Romano vinito more:

Cum fueris alibi, vinito more loci.

That is,

When they are at Rome, they doe what there is done:

When they are elsewhere, they doe as they doe there.

But they should rather remember that which Baptista Mantuanus (an Italian) writeth of Rome:

Vinere qui sanctæ cupitis, discedite: Roma

Omnia quæ liceant, non licet esse pium.

The same in English:

Wouldst thou liue well? depart from Rome:

All things there lawfull be,

Except to be a godly man,

Which thing is rare to see.

The same Baptista Mantuanus writeth of them thus:

Venalia nobis

Templa, Sacerdotes, Altaria, Sacra, Corona,

Ignes, Ihura, Præces, Cælum est venale, Deusq;

The same in English;

Rome selleth Temples, Priests, and Altars,

Fires, Frankincense, and Praiers.
Yea Heauen, and God himselfe, for gold,
At Rome is to be bought and sold.

An admoni-
tion to such
as trauell to
Ierusalem.

Wherefore, I admonish those who haue a desire to trauell to Ierusalem hereafter, to take heed to themselves, that they make not shipwacke of conscience; for if they come not well commended, or well monied, or both, there is no being for them, except they partake with them in their idolatrous seruices.

True it is, that the Turkes giue liberty of conscience vnto all that come thither; but they giue not entertainment vnto any Christians in their houses. And the Greeke Patriarkes are poore, and not able to protect such as come vnto them for refuge. These Padres, though they be Papists, yet haue they rich benefactors, and want nothing, and (for the most part) very kinde and curteous to strangers in all things, liberty of conscience only excepted, wherein they seeke to make others like vnto themselves, and to seduce them from their faith, and to winne them to the Church of Rome: and offer vnto them who haue money in their purses, to make them Knights of the Sepulcher; but no good English Subiect will accept of that order of Knighthood; for at the receiuing thereof, they sweare to be true to the Pope, and to the King of Spaine, and to other things, which no man can doe with a good conscience.

And this kindnesse and liberty of conscience, which we found amongst them, we imputed not so much to the men, as to our owne money; for it cost vs charo, viz. 100. ducats for our entertainment: for we knew them to be of the Court of Rome, and were not ignorant that,

Curia Romana non capit ouem sine lana.

that is,

The Court of Rome no sheepe doth receiue,
Vnlesse to them her fleece she leaue.

And as one Iohn a Honke wrote of them,

*Curia vult marcas, bursas exhaurit & arcas;
Si bursa parcas, fuge Papas & Patriarchas.
Si dederis marcas, & eis impleneris arcas,
Culpa solueris, quaque ligatus eris.*

*Intus quis? Tu quis? Ego sum. Quid quaris? Ut intrem.
Fers aliquid? non. Sta foris. Fero quod satis. Intra.*

The same in English:

The Court of Rome doth aime at markes;
It sucks the purse, and soakes the arkes.
If that you minde to spare your arkes,
Come not at Popes nor Patriarkes.
But if you frankly giue them markes,
And with good gold stuffe vp their Arkes,
I warrant then you shall be free
From any kinde of penaltie.
Who's within? Whose there? I per se I.
Why, what would ye? Come in.
Bring you ought? No. Stand still.
But I doe. Goe ye then in.

The same Monke writeth, that Rome being founded by
theues, retaineth still somewhat of her old qualities. For (saith
he) she is called Roma, quod rodat manum, of greasing the hand:

Roma manus rodit; Quod rodere non valet, odit.

Dantes exaudit, non dantibus ostia claudit.

Curia curarum genetrix, nutrixque malorum.

Ignotos notis, inhonestis aquat honestos.

The same in English:

Rome is a raker, and spightfull hater of the empty hand:
She heareth the giuer, but others neuer, but letteth them stand.
Her Court a cage of cares; of mischiefes eke the mother;
She vseth knaues like honest men, and strangers like a brother.
Well, though we were fleeced amongst them, yet had we libertie
of conscience, and safety of persons, and had no way any wrong
offered vs by them, either in word or deed; but by two or three
Iesuiticall Iebusites (who were strangers there as well as we)
some unkindnesse was offered vs behinde our backs (for they
durst not any way deale with vs to our faces) in railing vpon
vs and our Religion, as it was told vs at our departure by one
who heard them: Especially by a Iesuite named (but undeser-
uedly) Benedictus, and yet he could neither benedicere nor be-
nefacere, neither say well nor doe well, by any that were not of
their

their sect and sort: And therefore deserued not to be called Benedictus, (but per Antiphrasin.) but rather Maledictus, à maledicendo, as one of our company wrote vnto him in this manner, in meter, although barbarously: truly, although not poetically:

Audi, pace, lege, benedic, benefac, Benedicte:

Aut hac peruerite, maledic, malefac, Maledicte.

The same in English:

O Benedict, heare, hold thy peace,

Doe well, say well (O Scorner)

Else let thy name be Maledict,

Peruerter all the former.

Resolution of
a doubt concerning Pe-
ters warming
himselfe in
the high
Priests hall.

After we had rested one night in Ierusalem, the first day we walked about the City our selues without our guide, onely to view the City, not inquiring of any place what it was, because on the morrow after, and euery day during our continuance, (which was about fourtene daies) our guide either walked on foot, or rode with vs, to see all things worthy obseruation. Only one thing I obserued and duly considered the first day I came, which was this; that whereas we read in the Gospell, that when our Saviour Christ was betraied, and brought into the High Priests Hall, Peter following him, stood by the fire, and warmed himselfe; the reason is there yelded, because it was cold. And the memoriall hereof we obserue in March or Aprill. We being there at the same season of the yere, found it exceeding hot, & hotter than it is vsually at midsummer in England: It seemed strange vnto me, how it should then be so cold, that Peter should creepe to the fire, and now (at the same season) so hot that we could not endure the heat of the Sunne. And on the sudden I knew not whether the season were altered, or the passion of Christ might be referred to some colder season of the yere. But after I had bene there a few daies, the very place resolved that doubt: For there fall great dewes, and before the Sunne haue dried it vp, it is cold, and in the night season (about that time of the yere) somewhat cold, as I felt by experience when I slept in the fields all night. And Peter hauing watched with Christ in the night, might well be cold in the morning, before the heat of the Sunne had expelled cold.

And

And yet another reason (in my iudgement) more effectually ^{2. Reason.} than the former, may be yeelded for this matter, taken a similitude, that as the same night that Christ was borne, there was great light at midnight, in token of comfort; And at the time of his death, great darknesse at noone day, in token of sorrow (for the Sunne put on his mourning garment, and was ashamed to looke upon that cruelty which the sonnes of men were not afraid to commit) So at the time of his betraying there might be extraordinary cold wether, in that an extraordinarie person suffered, and an extraordinary worke was in hand. And extraordinary things happened about the time of his passion, as we read in the Gospell, viz. How the graues did open: The dead bodies of Saints (which slept) arose: The veile of the Temple did rent in twaine from the top to the bottome: The earth did tremble, and the stones did cleave asunder. These things declared that a notable person suffered. The like alteration might be in the coldnesse of the aire, and alteration of wether. And although we read it not in expresse words, yet (since I haue seene Ierusalem) it seemeth to me, that it may be gathered from that place of the Gospell, where it is said, Simon Peter warmed himselfe.

For (if we truly calculate the time) the season of the yere was extraordinary; and Simon Peter at that season of the yere was so cold, that he was driven to the fire, and therefore it should seeme to be vnseasonable wether, and extraordinarily cold. These considerations haue satisfied my selfe (howsoever they satisfie others) untill I heare or read some more sufficient reason.

Ierusalem is in Palestina. It was the goodliest City that euer ^{Antiquitie of Ierusalem.} was in the East parts of the world. It was first called Moria, where Adam was created of the red earth of Moriah, a Mount in Ierusalem: which Moriah was one of the heads of Sion Hill, where Isaac was offered, as a figure of Christ, the holy of holiest, Gen. 22. 2. Which place was afterwards called Salem, where Sem or Melchisedech dwelt, where afterwards Isaac was offered, and upon his offering it was called Ierusalem, Gen. 14. 18. where was the threshing place of Araunah the Iebusite.

Iebusite. and of old Ierusalem was also called Iebus. 2. Sam. 24.
16. Where Salomon was commanded to build the Temple. 2.
Chron. 3. 1. And it was called Hieron Solomonis, that is to say,
Solomons Temple. And after by corruption Hierosolyma.

A particular declaration of such things as we saw at Ierusalem, diuided into three parts.

After we had rested one day at Ierusalem, or walked for our
pleasure vp and downe: All the rest of the daies of our con-
tinuance there, wee had our guide with vs, who had dwelt
there fourteen yeeres, and shewed vs all such places as are woꝝ-
thy viewling or visiting, both in Ierusalem, and many miles
round about Ierusalem: and we gaue him the hearing of all, but
did not beleue all, for they seemed to me to be of thꝛe soꝛts. viz.

- 1 Either apparant Truths.
- 2 Manifest Untruths.
- 3 Or things Doubtfull.

Those I account apparant Truths, which I could either con-
firme by reading, or reason. The chieft whereof I wil briefly
set downe (for it were too tedious to write all) referring the rest
to my next letters, or conference at our good meeting, which I
hope in good time God will grant vs.

Apparant Truths.

And first of al it seemeth to me a manifest truth, that Ierusa-
lem (that now is) standeth in the same place where the old
Ierusalem did; not in euery respect for length or bredth, but with
some difference: for whereas we read in the Gospell, that they
crucified our Saviour Christ at Golgotha, without the Citie,
neere whereunto there was a new Sepulcher wherein neuer
man lay, and therein they laid his blessed body. Now both
Mount Caluarie where Golgotha (that is, The place of dead
mens skuls was) and the Sepulcher (at least wise the place
where the Sepulcher was) are all enclosed within the wals of
the

the City, which were built by Sultan Solyman, or Sultan Selim. So that, although some difference there be; yet it is not so great but that a man may boldly affirme, that part of this City is now in the same place where the old Ierusalem stood; and a part thereof somewhat remoued.

Yet some (who haue neuer bene there) haue presumed to affirme, that no man knoweth the place where old Ierusalem stood, and that no signe of the City is to be seene. But that the place is still the same, it is manifest by the situation thereof, which is described in the Scripture to haue bene nere vnto these mountaines, Moriah, Syon, Caluarie, Mount Oliuet, Bethania, and Bethphage; and not farre from Bethlehem: which Mountaines and places are there still to be seene, and called still by the same names.

And whereas they say no signe of the City is to bee seene, grounding their assertion vpon a place of Scripture falsely applied, and say that Christ promised to destroy Ierusalem, and not to leaue one stone vpon another that should not be ouerthrowen: If they read the place Luke 21. 6. they shall finde that spoken of the Temple which they apply vnto the City. And I doe verily perswade my selfe, that euen in Ierusalem that now is, there are stones vpon stones yet least, which were neuer ouerthrowen since the first building of the City: for on the foundation of the wals in many places (especially towards Mount Oliuet) there are yet stones to be seene, which both for quantity and quality may be thought to haue bene there euer since the beginning: for they are of huge length and bredth, and of a blacke colour; like whereunto I neuer saw any in any other place of all my trauels. And ouer these old stones, the vpper part of the wals are a new building, differing both in colour and quantity from the foundation stones.

But of the Temple it is true which our saviour Christ spake Luk. 21. 6. For when as the Prophets denounced Gods iudgements vnto the Iewes, vlesse they repented, they flattered themselves in their sinnes, and cried, Templum Domini, Templum Domini, The Temple of the Lord, The Temple of the Lord. But through their prophanation, they made the Temple of the

Lord a Deeme of Thæues. They cried, Lord, Lord, but they did not his will on whom they cried. For sweet grapes, they yielded sowre; for hearty and sincere seruice, hypocriticall and painted shewes of Religion. Their glozy was in the externall beauty of their materiall Temple: They wondred at the stones and goodly buildings, at the gorgeous furniture and pretious gifts, wherewith it was both outwardly and inwardly adozned and enriched. Whereupon our Sauour (to take alway the cause of this vaine hope, and foolish ioy) tooke occasion thus to Prophecie of that glorious Temple: Are these the things that you looke vpon? The daies will come wherein there shall not be left a stone vpon a stone, which shall not bee destroyed. This Prophecie was as evidently accomplished as it was made: for thirty eight yeres after they had crucified Christ, their promised Messias, the Lord of glozy; God raised vp the seruants of his wrath Vespasian and Titus, Emperours of Rome, who besegged, conquered, and razed their Ierusalem, made hauocke of the people as of dogges, murdered eleuen hundred thousand, man, woman, and childe, of that cursed Nation. Then was fulfilled the cry of those crucifiers, His blood be vpon our heads, and vpon our children. It hath bene, and shall be for euer.

Whea the violence of the Romans proceeded further, and pulled downe the Temple, and laid it flat with the ground, insomuch that (according to the expresse words of our Sauours Prophecie) they left not one stone vpon another. The Iewes sundry times, hauing obtained leaue of Iulian the Apostata, attempted to build it vp againe, but it would not be; for what their hand builded in the day, the hand of the Lord (most miraculously) hurled downe, and burnt with lightning by night, the foundation thereof being shaken with earth-quakes. And at this present day there is built in the place thereof a Muskia or Turkish Church, whereinto no Christian may haue accesse. It is not in the forme of Salomons Temple, but after the manner of their Turkish buildings: Not for the seruice of the true God, but of the false Prophet Mahomet.

Beth lehem.

Unto the truth also of sundry other particulars (which they shewed vs) doe I subscribe. And first of all, that at Beth-lehem,

fire

six miles from Ierusalem, is the very place where our Saviour Christ was borne: although now (honoris gratia) they haue made it more beautifull, being built of marble, at the cost of Quene Helena the mother of Constantine, (whom some report to haue bene an English woman, borne at Colechester) who hath there also erected a stately Church, which to this day is very well kept. They told vs also that S. Hierome dwelt there, which cannot be denied.

From Beth-lehem we rode seuen miles further, to the desert ^{Ziph.} of Ziph or wilderness of Iudah, where Dauid hid himselfe when he was persecuted by Saul. We went also to the hill Countrey of Iudea, where the virgine Mary saluted Elizabeth the wife of Zacharias, mother of Iohn Baptist being great with child, and ^{Iudea.} at her salutation the babe sprung in her belly.

From thence wee rode further to the wilderness of Iudaea, where Iohn Baptist preached; and in the middle of the descending of a mountaine, they shewed vs a chamber hewen out of a liuely rocke foure square, with a doze and a window, and a place for his bed and table, by which place there issueth a fine spring of water out of the rocke, at which place we dranke of the water.

From thence returning to Ierusalem, they shewed vs (in the way to Gaza) the water where Philip Baptized the Eunuch, Act. 8. 38.

At our returne to Ierusalem, they brought vs to mount Oliuet, from whence our Saviour Christ ascended into Heauen, being from Ierusalem a Sabbath daies iourney, not two miles.

From the mount of Oliues, we went to Bethania and Bethphage, which are now ruinous villages. There are many figge trees still growing about these two villages, and many Oliue trees about the mount of Oliues: wee cut off some of the branches and carried some sprigs with vs.

Nearer Ierusalem, they shewed vs mount Sion, and the mount Moriah, on which Abraham offered his sonne Isaac; we saw also the valley of Iehosaphat, and the valley of Iehinnom, and the brooke Cedron which is now in the Sommer time a drie channel. Some part of the tower of Sylo and the poole Syloam, and the

the potters field bought with the thirtie pierces of silver which Judas had for betraying his master Christ; called Acheldama: which to this day is a place to bury strangers in.

Ascending up Acheldama, we entred into a porch, and looked downe into a vault, where we saw many dead bodies; couered onely with their winding sheet knit at the head and foot, without any coffin: and some of their sheets were so white, that they seemed to vs to haue bene buried but few daies before we came.

The valley betwixt Acheldama and mount Syon, is called the vale of Ichinnom.

The valley of Iehosaphat is three miles in length, reaching from the vale of Ichinnom to a place without the Citie; which they call the Sepulcher of the Kings.

Lastly, they brought vs to mount Caluarie, to the place where Christ was crucified, ouer which there is now erected a stately building with many Isles, Chancels, or little Chapels, in it for sundry pations, which were al there at that present time as we were, and lodged there on Saturday at night before Palme Sunday.

We entred into this Temple to see the Sepulcher on Saturday after dinner, and came not forth untill Monday about eleven of the clocke, for there are lodgings adioining vnto it, into which we entred through the highest Chancell or Chappell.

Before we were admitted hereunto, euery man paid nine Shekines to see the Sepulcher, which money the Syniacke or chiefe Ruler of the citie hath, who is a Turke. Into the Sepulcher we went but one at a time with our guide; the entrance thereinto is lowe and narrow. The place it selfe is but the length of an ordinary Sepulcher, it is now as high as an Altar or table, of faire marble stone, and there are lampes continually burning night and day.

That this Sepulcher standeth in the same place as the Sepulcher did wherein the bodie of our Sauour Christ was laid, we made no doubt, because it was agreeable to the circumstances of Scripture whereby the place is described.

But I asked our guide whether any part of the selfesame Sepulcher wherein the blessed bodie of our Sauour was laid, were

into that Countrey. 118
were to be seene there: Hee answered me, that some part of it
was at Rome, and some other part of it lay inclosed vnder that
Altar; but not to be seene.

And further he told me, that at the first, after the resurrecti-
on of our Saviour Christ, all the whole Sepulcher was to bee
seene for many yeeres space, vntill strangers (who came to vi-
sitate it) began to breake off peeces and to cary them away: then
it was inclosed with barres, and to be seene thzough the barres,
but not to bee touched, as some Sepulchers in Saint Pauls
Church in London are.

Yet they saw inconueniences here in, in that many vsed to
cast into it the first haire of their children, and some candles, and
other things as an offering thereunto; so that the place could
not be kept neate. Wherefore Quene Helena caused it to bee
inclosed in such sort as it now is, and couered it with Marble.

But whether any part of the selfe same Sepulcher were vn-
derneath the same or not; it gaue me content that I had seene
the selfe same place where the Sepulcher of our blessed Saviour
was; as I in heart did then, and do still perswade my selfe it is.

Many superstitious Papists crept on their knees to the Se-
pulcher, mumbling vp their prayers vpon beads as they went,
according to the definition of Poperie, which is rightly defined
by Baptista Mantuanus, to be a Religion:

Qua filo insertis numeras sua murmura baccis.

Poperie is a religion which vseth to patter,
Aue Mary vpon beads, and the Pater noster.

Not far from thence is the Sepulcher of Godfroy of Bulloine
and King Baldewyn, who conquered that countrey in the yeere
1098. And both of them lie there buried, with the whole
proportion of their bodies in stone, with these Epitaphs about
them.

An Inscription written about the Sepulcher
of Godfroy of Bulloine at Ierusalem.

*Hic iacet inclytus Godfridus de Bull'ion, qui totam hanc terram ac-
quisiuit cultui diuino, cuius anima requiescat in pace. Amen.*

That

That is,

Heere lieth famous GODFREY of *Bulloine*, who got all this Land to the worship of God, whose soule resteth in peace.
Amen.

And nere vnto it, about King Baldwines Tombe, these verses are witten :

*Rex Baldewinus Iudas alter Machabeus,
Spes patria, vigor Ecclesie, virtus viriisque,
Quem formidabant, cui dona, tribut a ferebant,
Casar Egypti Dan, ac homicida Damascus;
Proh dolor, in modico clauditur hoc Tumulo.*

The same in English :

Another Iudas Machabeus
(King Baldwyn) heere doth rest,
His Countries hope, the Churches strength,
The vertue both posselt :
Whom murtherous *Damascus* fear'd,
Egyptian *Casar Dan*,
Brought gifts and tribute : yet (alas !)
This small Tombe holds this man.

This Godfrey of *Bulloine* was the first proclaimed Christian King of Ierusalem, who refused to be crowned there, saying, that it was unfit that the seruants head should there be crowned with gold, where the Pastors head had bene crowned with thornes.

Ierusalem is gouerned by Turkes, but inhabited by Christians of sundry Nations, whereof some come onely to visit and superstitiously to worship there, and so returne into their countries. Others come thither to dwell, and exercise their maner all arts, with a purpose there to die, thinking that they shall sooner goe to heauen if they die there, than in any other place.

There were at Ierusalem (when we were there) Christians of sundry Nations, especially Armenians, whereof some are called Georgians, and some Iacobites. Their Patriarke was not there, but least sicke at Aleppo ; but in his place he sent an Armenian Bishop.

There were also many Greekes, Chelhalines, Nostranes or Nazaritans,

Nazaritans, Costies, and Abassens or Ethiopians of Prestar Iohns Country, whereof some of them dwelt nere vnto Catadupa, which is a place in Ethiopia, where the fall of the riuer Nilus maketh such a noise, that the people are made deafe therewith that dwell nere it: Besides many Italians, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, and vs siue Englishmen.

Many Turkes also visited the Sepulcher of Christ; for they both thinke and speake very reuerently of Christ. And though they doe not beleue to be saued by Christ, yet they say hee was a great Prophet, but that Mahomet was greater. And vsually when they haue ended their Ceremonies at Meccha, at their returne they visit the Sepulcher of Christ at Ierusalem. For they haue an opinion, that vlesse they visit the Sepulcher of Christ, and the Holy Land, as well as the Sepulcher of Mahomet, their pilgrimage to Meccha were to no purpose, nor acceptable to God.

But I saw not one Iew in all Ierusalem; for they are so hateful to the Christians there, that they seldome come thither.

Manifest vntruths.

BESIDES these and many other matters which we there saw and heard, which I account manifest truths, because there is Scripture or reason for them, or both; they shewed and told vnto vs, and especially vnto others who would beleue them, many things which were false and ridiculous, whereof (to auoid tediousnesse) I will name onely some few, referring the rest to my next Letters, or to our good meeting, which it may please God in good time to grant vs.

At Beth-lehem they brought vs into the place which at Christs birth was a Stable for Oxen and Asses, but now a beautifull place built of stone, and adorned with a manger of marble, and a crach ouer it, with an Ox and an Ass of marble stone, and the blessed babe in the midst, and the Virgin Mary sitting by.

And looking vp to the roose of the house, they shewed vs a hole made of purpose in the very top of the house, and told vs, that though that hole the Starre fell downe, which directed the three

Kings of Collen to Christ: Wherein they deliuered thre Truths.

1 In saying that the Starre fell downe into the roine, whereas the Scripture saith, not that it fell downe, but stood ouer the place where the babe was, Matth. 2. 9.

2 Secondly, they erre in saying that they were thre Kings of Colyn or Colonia Agrippina (as it is called) whereas the Text saith, There came wise men from the East to Jerusalem. Colonia is not East from Jerusalem.

3 Thirdly, they erre in setting downe the number of them to be thre, because they brought thre gifts, which is not so to be taken, but only that they which came, presented vnto him the chiefest commodities of their Country.

Yet at Colonia they perswade themselves to this day, that thre Kings went from thence to Jerusalem at the time of Christs birth, to worship him. For I hauing occasion to trauell thow Germany, staid at Colonia Agrippina one day, and went into the chiefe Church of the City, where I saw these verses written on the wall:

*Tres Reges Regi Regum tria dona ferebant,
Myrrha homini, vncto Aurum, Thura dedere Deo.
Tu tria fac iidem dones pia munera Christo,
Muneribus gratius si cupis esse iuis.
Pro Myrrha, lachrymas; Auro, cor porridge parum;
Pro Thure, humili pectore funde preces.*

The same in English:

Three Kings vnto the King of Kings
Three gifts at once presented;
Which were Myrrh, Gold, and Frankincense,
Gold, as he was anointed;
Myrrh to him as he was a man,
And Frankincense as God:
So by thee in like sort must be
Three zealous gifts bestow'd.

For

For Gold, present a perfect heart;
For Myrrh, admit him teares;
For Frankincense, powre from thy brest
A fume of humble praiers.

I had conference there with some, who would bee counted learned, and they vnderstood that place, of three kings who went from their Citie Colonia to Beth-lehem, to worship Christ at the time of his birth, and very obstinately and absurdly defended it.

In the way betwixt Ierusalem & Beth-lehem, they take vpon them to shew the place (to ignorant trauellers) where the Angel tooke vp Abacuck the Prophet by the haire of the head, to carie meat to Daniel in the Lions den: but they might doe well first to proue that there was such a thing done, before they demonstrate the place where it was done.

Another matter of like sort they demonstrate in the way betwixt Ierusalem & Beth-lehem, which is the Terebinth or Turpentine tree, vnder which the Virgin Mary sate when shee gaue her child sucke, trauelling on foote betwixt those two Cities.

And yet another in the same way as absurd as the rest, which is this. In the high way or lane betwixt Ierusalem and Beth-lehem, they shew a great broad stone immouable, and euen with the ground, (being a naturall rocke) where the Prophet Elias in his trauels was wont to sleepe: and shame not to say that hee slept so often vpon that stone, that the very impression of his bodie remaineth in that stone to be seene to this day.

Truth it is indeed that there are in a stone that way, some hollow places, but no formall proportion of a man; and who is so simple to thinke that it may not rather come by the often falling of the raine vpon it, then by often sleeping on it: according to that verse,

Gutta canat lapidem, non vi, sed saepe cadendo.

that is,

The drops of raine make hollow the stone,
By often falling thereupon.

Yea, they not onely told vs these false and frivolous matters, but also reade vnto vs as vaine and fabulous matters as these.

For whiles we were at table at dinner in Beth-lehem in company with many Friers, one of them read a Chapter out of their golden Legend in Latine, untill the Guardian of Beth-lehem (perceiuing that wee gaue no care thereunto, but confounded the parts of their meale) intoynded him silence.

A method in
meales.

For it is their custome to deuide their meales into thre parts. The first is *Altum silentium*, that is, Deepe silence; which is not onely whiles they are saying grace, but whiles one of them readeth a Chapter out of their Legend of Lies, which they call *Legendarium aureum*, the golden Legende; and say, that it excelleth all other bookes, (yea the Bible it selfe) as farre as gold excelleth other mettals. But why that booke should be called a golden Legende (saith Viues) I doe not know, sith it was writen by a man of an iron mouth and a leaden heart.

The second is *Stridor dentium*, that is, Chapping and Chewing; grinding and grating their meat with their teeth.

The third is *Rumor gentium*, that is, Chatting and Prating, talking and telling of newes.

But wee being wearie of walking foure miles on foote from Beth-lehem to Solomons fish-ponds, and the fountaine inclosed vnder the earth: at our returne to Beth-lehem wee were wearie and hungry, and were no sooner set at table, but after some short *Silentium*, we fell to *Stridor dentium*. And whiles the rest of the Friers were at their *Altum silentium*, giuing care to the fables read out of their Legende; we were at the third part of our meale, viz. *Rumor gentium*; talking both of sovraine and domesticall matters.

At Ierusalem on mount Caluarie in the house erected ouer the Sepulcher, they shew vnto strangers a marble pillar whereunto, they say, our Saviour was bound when hee was whipt for our sakes: but who is so simple to thinke that there was any marble pillar erected without the Citie for such a purpose to punish offenders (as they accounted our Saviour Christ) at that day?

O, who knoweth the particullar place where he was imprisoned at this day? Yet, say they, this is the place where Christ was imprisoned whiles they were making his Crosse.

And

And this is the place where (the Crosse being laid a long) our Saviour was fastened or nailed vnto it.

And this is the place where the Crosse stode: and haue made there two holes in signe of it, as though the nether parte of his Crosse consisted of two parts or pillers.

And nere vnto the towre of Sylo they shew a water comming from vnder a rocke, which they call the poole Syloam: and there (say they) did the Virgine Mary wash the childes clouts.

And nere vnto the Sepulcher there is a great stone, clouen with hammers, and set one piece a foot from another: and this (say they) is the bayle of the Temple which rent in sunder at the time of Christs suffering, which is most rediculous.

And although it be true (as we read Luke 19. 29, 30, &c.) that Christ rode on that Asse which his two Disciples brought from the village ouer against mount Oliuet, called Bethania or Bethphage, (for they are both together) and as hee rode from the mount of Oliues to Ierusalem, the people cried Hosanna, and spread their garments in the way, and cut down branches from the trees, and strawed them in the way.

Yet it is a rediculous matter, and a superstitious custome for their chiefe frier called Padre Guardian, every Palme Sunday in the morning to send two of his friers from the mount of Oliues to Bethania to fetch the Colt of an Asse, and from thence (in an apish imitation of Christ) the great one rideth on the litle one towards Ierusalem, and the rest spread their garment on the Asse, and in the way; and cut downe branches from the trees, and straw them in the way.

Wiser are the Turkes herein then they, who although they suffer them to come with their Asse to the gates of Ierusalem; yet admit them not to enter into the gates in such manner.

And that Turke was to be commended, who (when the friers followed their Guardian in such sort riding on an Asse) seeing a simple Christian woman strip her selfe so farre, as in modesty she might, and spread her garments in the way; tooke a cudgel and all to belabored her therewith, saying, Thou foole, art thou so mad to thinke that this is Christ?

I, with the rest of my companions was at Ierusalem on

Valent Sunday, but neither saw this, nor heard of it until it was done; for it seemed that they were ashamed that any man of knowledge should behold such an absurd sight. But the Frenchmen and Dutchmen, and many others of other nations followed them, but not one Englishman, who could not patiently endure to see their Saviour Christ so dishonoured.

At Bethania and Bethphage are many fig-trees growing, and on this fig tree (say they) Zachaeus (being a man of worship in a famous Citie) like a boy climbed up to see Christ as he passed by. Luke 19. 2, 3.

And at Ierusalem they take upon them to shew the place where Christ made the Pater noster, & where the Apostles made the Creed, and where S. Stephen was stoned, and where Iudas hanged himselfe. Pilats house. Peters prison. The garden where he was betrayed. Where the Virgine Mary was in an agony. Where Christ said to his mother, Ecce homo, and she said unto him, Ecce mulier.

On mount Oliuet there is a litle Chappell, and therein a stone, whereon (say they) our Saviour Christ trode when he ascended into heauen; and the print of his toes remaine to be seene in that stone to this day. There is indeed a dint in a stone, like unto the former part of a mans foote, but that it is the print or impression of our Saviours feet, who will beleeue that he trode so hard to leaue any impression of his foot, or tipping of his toes behind?

At the foot of mount Oliuet, they shewed vs the valley of Iehosapha; and there (say they) shall bee set a throne at the day of Iudgement, wherein Christ shal sit and keepe his last iudgement, and all nations shall appeare before him, even in this very place, say they: as though any man could demonstrate the very particular place.

The ground of this opinion they fetch from Ioe 3. 2. where God saith, I will gather all nations, and will bring them downe into the valley of Iehosaphat, &c. which place they doe not, or will not vnderstand. For it is to be vnderstood, either by the way of alluding, as hauing regard to the valley where God miraculously slew the enemies of Iehosaphat; and so it may signifie the valley of destruction prepared for the wicked.

Or the Lord hath respect vnto the word Iehosaphat, which signifieth pleading or iudgement: because God would in the day of Christ iudge the enemies of the Church, as then hee did in the valley of Iehosaphat. Wherefore, it is not to be vnderstood of the materiall Iosaphat, but of Iosaphat so feared, because the iudgement which heere shall bee pronounced, shall resemble that which there was executed vpon the Moabites and Amonites and the inhabitants of Seir.

For what is Iosaphat (if you interpret it) but the iudgement of the Lord? And what is the valley, but the depth of that iudgement? Into which Solomon doth assure the yong man, that God will bring him after all the iollity of his youth, after hee hath cheered himselfe in the daies of his youth, and walked in the way of his heart, and in his sight, Eccl. 11. 9.

After conference had with their Padre Vicario (who was accounted the best learned amongst them) hauing told him thus much in effect as I haue heere written, he asked me a reason why the Prophet should specifie this place, if he meant not literally to teach the Church, that heere this Judge was to be expected?

My answer was: Two reasons had he to make choice of it, by allusion to which he might shadow to the Iewes the day of Iudgement.

One was the freshnesse of that famous deliuerances memorie which the Lord had wrought in it for them.

Another, the great resemblance that will be betwene the generall, and that particular iudgement of his.

For from the time of this Prophet, yet had there not a mans age passed, since (without stroke of theirs) the Lord had in this valley, within the sight of this City, dispatched three whole armies, which had ioined forces to beleager them: And further, in such sort, as in that generall iudgement he will dispatch the wicked. For as heere, though the Moabite, the Amonite, and the inhabitant of Seir, bound themselves against Iuda, and yet could not preuaile; so there, though the Moabitish flesh, the Amonitish world, the sauage inhabitant of Seir the Deuill, enter a league against the elect, yet shall they haue no hand at them.

them. As theirs had, so shall these and their complices haue, swords of their owne consciences accusing them, to turne into their owne bowels.

And as the same place was to them a valley of iudgement, which to the Iewes was a valley of blessing; so shall that great day be to the wicked a day of iudgement, for they shall receiue that heauy doome, Goe you cursed; which to the godly shall be a day of blessing, for they shall heare that ioifull voice, Come you blessed, &c.

This frier was not satisfied with this answer, but persisted obstinate in his errour, and therefore I leaft him as I found him, referring him to the triall thereof at the day of iudgement.

They say also, that the staires of the High Priests Hall, whereupon our Saviour trod when he went to be iudged, are at Rome, and the nailes which nailed him to his Crosse. But the Ecclesiasticall History reporteth, that Constantine made of those nailes, when his mother had found them in the Mount where Christ was crucified, a bridle and an helmet for his owne vse. So bigge were the nailes, and such wide wounds they made in his blessed hands and feet, that they were rather digged than pierced: which also David foreshewed by these words, Psal. 22. 16. Foderunt manus meas & pedes meos.

And in the way from that which they call the High Priests Hall, or the iudgement Hall, towards Mount Caluery, at the end of the Lane, on the right hand: Where (say they) they met Simon of Cyren, and compelled him to helpe Christ to beare his Crosse when he fainted.

And going downe another Lane on the left hand, they pointed vnto an house, and said, Where the rich glutton dwelt, who refused to releue Lazarus, which is a Parable, and not an History. And though it were a true History, yet who can point with the finger at the particular place where the house stood, Ierusalem hauing bene so often altered and transformed?

From thence turning vp towards Mount Caluarie, on the right hand, they shew (vnto such as they thinke will beleue them) the house where a woman called Veronica dwelt, who seeing our Saviour Christ passe by her doore towards Mount Caluarie,

Veronica,

Caluarie, and all in a sweat, she brought forth a Sudarium, that is, a napkin or handkerchiefe to wipe his face, which he receiued, and hauing wipt his face therewith, gaue it to her againe: and therein (say they) remained the print of his face, and is to be seene at S. Peters house at Rome to this present day.

There is also a City in Spaine which braggeth of the same handkerchiefe: and the one is as like to be true as the other, but both cannot be true. If they haue it at Rome, it cannot be at Spaine: If at Spaine, not at Rome, if there were any such matter. For if both should be true, to which of them should that praier be said, which Iohn the 22. Pope of that name published: and granted ten thousand daies indulgence to them that deuoutly say this praier following, beholding either the picture of Veronica, or the handkerchiefe, which (as they say) Christ gaue vnto her with the print of his face therein:

Salve sancta facies nostri redemptoris,

In qua nitet species diuini splendoris,

Impressa panniculo nives candoris,

Dataq. Veronica signum ob amoris.

Salve decus seculi, speculum Sanctorum,

Quod videre cupiunt spiritus caelorum;

Nos ab omni macula purga vitiorum,

Atque nos consortio iunge beatorum.

Salve vultus Domini imago beata,

Ex aeterno munere mirè decorata:

Lumen funde cordibus ex vi tibi data,

Et à nostris sensibus collo colligata.

Salve robur fidei nostra Christiana,

Destruens hereticos qui sunt mentis vanæ

Horum auge meritum qui te credunt sanè,

Illius effigie qui Rex sit ex pane.

Salve nostrum gaudium in hac vita dura,

Labili, & fragili, citò peritura:

Nos deduc ad propria, Ô FELIX FIGURA,

Ad videndam faciem qua est Christi pura.

The same in English:

God saue thee **HOLY FACE** of our Saviour,
 Wherein the forme of diuine light doth shine,
 Fixt in a little clout of snowy colour,
 Left on the Vernicle as thy loues signe.
 God saue thee **WORLDS REPVTE**, Mirror of Saints,
 Which the celestiall spirits desire to see:
 Cleanse vs from euery spot of vices taints,
 And range vs in their Ranke that blessed be:
 Of our Lords **FACE** God saue thee Image blest,
 Deckt wonderously with the eternall blisse,
 With power giuen to thee, lighten thou our brest,
 And free our senses from incomberances.
 God saue thee **FORTRESSE** of our Christian Creed,
 Who Heretikes destroist, with mindes misled:
 Of those beleeuing thee, augment the meed,
 By th'Image of thee made a King of Bread.
 Preferue our ioy in griefes life, which is this,
 Sliding, and fraile, soone gone, and most vnure:
 Oh happy **FIGVRE**, lead vs to thy blisse,
 To see thy face (O Christ) which is so pure.

They take vpon them also to shew the place where Christ
 appeared vnto Mary, and said, Touch me not, for I am not yet
 ascended to my father, Ioh. 20. 15. which place (say they) is the
Center or middle part of the whole world. And the place where
 Mary and Martha met Christ sitting on a stone, and said vnto
 him, Master, if thou haddest beene heere, my brother had not
 died. Also, the **Castle** of Lazarus, and many such like things.

Sic perhibent, qui de magnis maiora loquuntur.

That is,

So they report which of mole-hills
 Would make a mountaine by their wils.

And with such lying wonders doe these lazie Friers bzing
 silly strangers into a wonder and admiration.

And

And these are the men which every third yeere are sent from Rome to sojourn in Ierusalem, by fifty or sixty at a time, & are royally maintained by the Pope and other Catholikes. And when their regiment of three yeeres is expired, then others succeed them, and they returne home, and are preferred, some to be Bishops, and some to other Offices, because they haue bene at the holy City of Ierusalem, and returne from thence as holy as they went thither, according to that old verse (with a little inuersion:)

Iudea multi veniunt, redeunt quoq; stulti:

That is,

To Jury bad men haue recourse;
And goe from thence as bad or worse.

These and many other false and sciuolous matters, do they shew and perswade simple travellers to believe. And too many there are which give credit thereunto, and publish the same to others for truth. It were better for such credulous persons to stay at home and learne the truth, then to come abroad and believe vntruts as many doe.

Doubtfull things.

BESIDES these things already set doone, whereof some are true, some most vntrue: Other things there are which they shall both see and heare whereof a man may suspend his iudgement whether they be true or false, vntill he either see them, or receiue further confirmation by reading, than he can by the affirmation of some few superstitious persons. Of which sorte are these following.

About a mile distant from the Citie, they brought vs to a rocky place, where there is a vault vnder the ground as it were a large porch, from whence we entred into other intricate roines as it were into a Labyrinth, by a great doore of stone betwen out of the same place, hauing neither iron worke or timber worke about it; but in the same place where it grew, there it is squared, and made to turne about by the skilful Arte of cunning Masons, and it is of a huge thickness and greatnesse. So

some as we had passed that doze, we crept very lowe, as it were into an Duen mouth, euery man with a Candle in his hand; and so came into a darke roome foure square, with Benches round about of stone, hollow, like vnto Hangers, and therein (they say) some of the noble samely of the kings and Quænes of Israel and Iudah were buried.

From thence they brought vs into another roome of like sort, and so like vnto; & so from one to another, that (without a guide) it was impossible to find the way out. How many such rooms there are, I know not: but wee were in six or seuen, and they offered to bring vs into more, but being almost stifled for want of light and aire, we desired to returne.

I make no question, but they were places of buriall; for in the hollow benches of stone wee sawe bones of men: but whether they were the sepulchers of the kings of Israel and Iudah or not, is my doubt.

At the entrance in the Temple where the Sepulcher is to bee seene, the first thing which they shew vnto strangers, is a faire marble stone, euen with the ground; and there (say they) the bodie of our Saviour Christ was laid (when it was taken down from the Crosse) whiles it was preparing to be laid in the Sepulcher. And heere I saw many simple people (both men and women) kneeling round about that stone, wringing their hands weeping, and crying, as if they had seene the dead bodie of our Saviour Christ there present before their eyes. And they all to be-kissed that stone. Yea, more then kissed it, for some of them rubbed their lips vp and downe vpon that stone very often, vntill they had rubbed off the skin and made their lips blæd. And some of them rubbed their beads vpon it, that some inherent holinesse might come out of that stone, and rest vpon their beads. I censure this superstition of theirs ouer fauourably, in numbering this stone among doubtfull things, which I might rather haue reckoned amongst manifest vntruts. For if there had been any such stone, it would haue been either caried away by pieces, or remoued whole to Rome as other reliques haue bene. But this stone is too new to be of any such Antiquitie.

Bethania.

At Bethania they brought vs into a Celler vnder the ground,
ouer

into Iane Countreys.
ouer which there was no house, where Lazarus lay dead when
Christ raised him vp to life.

And at Bethphage they shewed vs the ruines of Simon the Bethphage.
Phariseis house, where Christ sitting at dinner, Mary Magda-
lene came and poured ointment on his head, and washed his
fete with her teares, and dried them with the haire of her head.
For although no man denieth but that such things were done,
yet a man may make doubt whether those were the particular
places where they were done.

In Ierusalem they shewed vs Porta aurea, that is, The gol- Porta aurea.
den gate; (or place where it stood) called in former times, The
beautifull gate of the Temple: which the Turkes haue walled
vp with stones, because of a prophetic, viz. that the Citie was
once wonne there, and shall be againe wonne at the same place.

Walking betwixt the balley of Gehinnom and the walles of
the Citie, our guide shewed vs a darke Chappell vnder the
ground without windowes, wherein (he told vs) the idolatrous
Iewes did offer & sacrifice their children vnto a brasen Image,
called Moloch, which, being made hote, they inclosed them in
the hollownesse thereof, and so slew them. And lest their crying
should moue any to compassion towards them, they made a hi-
deous noise with Tabrets and Drums. Whereupon the place
was called Tophet. Iere. 7. 31.

On the top of mount Oliuet, they shewed vs thirtie miles off Sodom.
the lake of Sodom, which vnto vs appeared to bee very nere.
And they told vs thereof many strange matters. Not onely that
which the wiseman Solomon reported of it in his dates. Wisd.
10. 7. that it smoaketh, (as if hell had there found a chimney
whereout to vent his smoake) and that the trees beare fruit that
neuer commeth to ripenesse: but further, that it neither breedeth
nor preserueth any liuing creature. It is commonly called
Mare mortuum, that is, The dead sea; being so contagious, as
if a bird but flie ouer it, she is presently dampnt, and falleth down
dead into it. And as S. Ierome saith: If by the swelling of *Jor-
dan*, the fishes but flow ouer into it, they die straight and stoue a-
boue the waters.

Yea, they further reported vnto vs of their owne knowledge,

having (as they said) sene the same, that it casteth out continu-
al filthy vapours, by whose stinches and breath the mountaines
and valleys many miles about, are (as it were) scorched, bla-
sted, and made utterly barren: besides many ugly shapes and
shelues of terrour in it: besides apples of godly colour grow-
ing by it, which being touched turne all to smoake and ashes.

They also tolde vs that the pillar of salt whereinto Lots wife
was turned is yet standing.

But of these and many other things which they shewed vs,
and told vs, I make doubt; either because I haue not sene them
my selfe; or having sene them, doe not beleue them.

When I shall with mine eyes behold them, I will more
boldly make report of them, and of other matters which offer
themselves vnto my sight in my returne, but which way to re-
turne we haue not yet determined.

And thus being loth to interrupt your serious domesti-
call affaires with so raigne and frivolous mat-
ters, I humbly take my leaue: and
leaue you to him, who neuer lea-
ueth his. From Ierusalem.

Anno Dom, 1607.

April 7.

Dominationis tue

obseruantissimus,



GVILIELMVS BIDDVLPHVS.

*Witnesses hereof our companions
in trauell;*

William Biddulph.
Jeffrey Kirbie.
Edward Abbot.
John Elkin.
Jasper Tyon.



LECTORI.

*Miraris (Lector) doctus cum dormis Homerus,
Connivere aliquo tempore Chalcographos?
Quæ sunt maiores naui, mea penna notatis;
Ipse tua lima corrige (quæso) leues.*

To the Reader.

Doest thou maruell (gentle Reader)
That some errors passe in printing:
When as sometimes learned Homer
Slips and sleepes for all his learning?
My pen hath mended greatest faults,
Which heerein are neglected:
Good Reader, let the lesser faults
With thy pen be corrected.

Faults escaped in printing.



Pag. 6. lin. 5. for we, read were. Pag. 14. lin. 1. for Priamus, read Priam's.
Pag. 38. lin. 30. for Domineere, read Dominier. Pag. 39. lin. 35. for These
read They. Pag. 65. lin. 20. for rife, read rice. Pag. 71. lin. 27. for Taracia
read Tartaria. Pag. 84. lin. 7. for offende read offended. Pag. 103. lin. 5.
for leaning read learning. Pag. 104. lin. 13. for Cergesens read Gergesens.

